THE BRANDON MAIL.

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Hockey--Brandon vs. Winnipeg Bankers.

The Hockey match between the Winnipeg bankers and the Brandon team came off on Saturday night last and was a close contesting game. A very large number of spectators were present including quite a number of ladies, who applauded the play in quite as hearty a manner as the gentlemen. It was exactly 10.45 when teams lined up.

Boyle	Goal	Burchall
Nicholls	Point	Machulloc
Coleman	Cover point	Brown
Fleming	Forwards	Peacock
Jarvis		Foster
Sylvester		Robinson
Bower		Graburn

The game was most evenly contested from start to finish but at the end of forty minutes Graburn for the bankers shot the puck through the Brandon goal. On facing off the local men made every effort to score and Burchall was kept busy defending his goal. Things went on for 15 minutes when the Brandon team scored a goal. Time was then called, up to this point the teams had been playing on eastern time. To avoid a breach of the Sabbath, Capt Brown suggested the idea that the match be finished on western time, this was approved of and the battle waged fast and furious. It was 12.05 western time, when the Brandon team scored the winning goal, after 55 minutes hard play. For the home team Fleming, Bowers and Sylvester played exceptionally well, though great credit is due to all the team for their good playing. Burchall and Peacock deserve the honors for the visitors.

The Winnipeg Boy Wins

The Montreal papers have full reports of the skating races there on Saturday last in which McCulloch, of Winnipeg, won the championship events. The races were under the auspices of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada at the M. A. A. A. rink, before fully twelve hundred spectators. The ice itself was in perfect shape, and although a very light snow was falling, yet the committee said that the track was kept perfectly clear. The meeting was a successful one, though not of such a nature as expected, as Johnson and Rudd, the American flyers, did not materialize. The great attraction and surprising winner was J. K. McCulloch, of Winnipeg, who showed everything he was expected to make good time. A word of praise is due to the officials of the meeting for the efficient manner in which they performed their duties.

CANADIAN NEWS.

OTTAWA, Feb 23.—As a preliminary to the criminal cases against Larkin, Connolly and McGreevy at the assizes next month an examination was held this morning, with the object of eliciting further evidence to enable the crown to proceed. Nicholas Connolly was severely examined by Osler, but knew practically nothing. He said the money might have been paid for political influences, but he knew nothing about it.

Sculptors all over the world are to be asked to submit designs for the Sir John A. Macdonald monument to be erected on Dominion square, Kingston. This was decided at a meeting held Thursday of the design committee of the Macdonald memorial fund.

The financial statement of Michael McConnell, the wholesale Toronto wine merchants who assigned recently, show liabilities of $40,000 and assets of $60,000. The statement of Edward Sullivan, a saloon keeper, who went down with him shows liabilities of $37,000 and assets of $16,000.

The Montreal city bill has finally passed the legislative council in Quebec, after a long debate, on a division of 11 to 10 as amended by the private bills' committee of that house; that is to say, the recent elections are legalized and new general elections are to be held next year.

TORONTO, Feb. 23.—Principal Dickson, of Upper Canada College, was interviewed about three college boys, who ran away to go to Hawaii to make their fortunes. He says the boys who are G. S. Stacy, son of a Brockville railroad contractor; E. H. Pugh, son of a wealthy New Orleans planter, and Harry C. Gray, of St. Thomas, left to visit friends in the city and got away without the knowledge of the college authorities. They were all sixteen years of age. Pugh, who has an uncle in Hawaii, had $165, which paid their ways to Chicago. They spent the evening seeing the sights and returned to the hotel. Stacy did not retire with them but left during the night with Pugh's money and all their best clothes. The boys put the police on Stacey's track, and he is now in jail charged with theft.

THE INMAN LINE.

The City of New York and other fast ships of this line no longer fly "The Flag that braved a thousands years the battle and the breeze," but on the 22nd of the month, amid the booming of cannon and the acclaim of thousands The American flag floated proudly from her top masts. President Harrison and the members of his cabinet were present. This is the only Trans-Atlantic line sailing under the Stars and Stripes.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting was called on Friday last, in the Council Chambers, City Hall to discuss the Gothenburg licensing plan Judge Walker in the chair. The meeting was attended by a large number of the most prominent citizens amongst them several ministers, doctors and bankers, members of the legal profession and many of our prominent merchants.

The chairman said:—He supposed it was generally known for what purpose the meeting was called. It was to discuss the Gothenburg system of licensing. This system had been tried in other countries and had met with success. Mr. Caldwell had laid the question before the city council and a petition had been sent forward by the council, petitioning the legislature to further this plan. A number of citizens had been formed into a committee of which I have had the honor to be made chairman. Mr. Coldwell would lay the scheme before the meeting and he hoped every one would join in the discussion.

Mr. Howard was appointed secretary.

Mr. Caldwell said:—He was very pleased to see such a large and influential number of citizens present. In reading some articles that had appeared in different magazines a short time ago. I saw amongst them a plan which seemed to me of such importance that I deemed it right to bring it before the council, this I did, and am happy to say the council has done everything they could to forward the views I laid before them. I do not see why Brandon should not have the proud position of being the first city in Canada and not only Canada but the first on the continent of America to inaugerate this system. I am happy to say that this plan is being taken up by prominent men in England, amongst them the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Bishop of Chester and many others. The Gothenberg plan was he considered the best that had up to the present been tried to control the liquor trade. The speaker here read an article from the "Forum" by Professor Cook, and followed this by reading another from the same magazine by John Graham Brooks, giving a short history of the plan in Sweden and showing the fearful state of intoxication in Sweden prior to the plan. In 1830, 170,000 private stills existed in Sweden, in 1850, 40,000. In the article, Mr. Brooks gave a history of the establisment of the Gothenberg plan in Sweden. Joint stock companies were formed which in course of time bought up all the license houses; these houses were then taken hold of by the company and competent men put in charge, wearing a uniform with a number on collar, so that they could be identified in case it was necessary; no man was served with liquor unless he had the money to pay for it, and no man showing sign of intoxication received any. The books, etc, of the company were open to the inspection of the public. A letter was read from a Mr. Wilson on local option in Norway, in which he gives a history of the plan in that country. All the profits are given to charitable institutions or turned into the municipal treasury. An article was read on the reduction of the sales in Norway. In 1876, 12,300,000 quarts were consumed of ardent spirits; twelve years later it was reduced to 5,200,000. In addition to the moral and physical benifit to be arrived at in this system, if we can, in the city of Brandon, hit on any scheme by which we can reduce our present rate of taxation, we have done something to benefit all our citizens. The city of Bergen has done this, and have a very large sum at their disposal. We are only 5000 in population but we might, in the same proportion have a revenue of $30,000; this would materially reduce our rate of taxation of 22½ mills on the dollar. An extract from a letter from a Mr. Wyndham, Mr. P. was read on this subject.

We cannot go into the Gothenberg plan as they do in Sweden and Norway; we have not men here with floating capital to invest, but if you look at it from the point of view, that we are all shareholders in a large joint stock company, which every municipality in the province is in reality, you will see that many of the difficulties surrounding our present position will be overcome. Legislation will be required by way of amendment to the municipal act or perhaps by a special act to enable a municipality to operate this system. Such legislation should in my opinion place the municipality is an entirely optional position regarding the question, and if taken up by a municipality like the city of Brandon it would be followed almost unamiously by others. Mr. Coldwell concluded. Amidst great applause.

Mr. A. M. Peterson: I am greatly in favor of the system as I have read of it in different magazines. I am aware there is an objection against it as it might be licensing an evil. It seems to me that the parties who have been at variance on this point might work in harmony. There is an objection as regards vested interest. I see no reason why they should not be paid for these interest. The profits from the business might be used to pay for there vested rights, All these difficulties have been met where the scheme is in operation. There is no profit to the seller, he is paid by the day, month or year and is not a gainer in anyway from the amount sold. From an article I read the consumption of distilled liquor has decrease in Norway and Sweden whilst the consumption of wine and beer increase. I see no reason that there should be any great difficulties in the way. It seems to be possible to do justice to all parties. I will be happy to support the scheme with all my power. (applause.)

Rev. Mr. Urquhart.—I am very favorably impressed with the scheme but though I have read some of the articles, still I am not so well ... the plan. I hope that the matter will be taken in hand and a scheme started on lines proposed by Mr. Coldwell.

Rev. Mr. Mason.—I will say that I am a total prohibitionist and I think that the best thing that can occur is total prohibition. I am afraid we are not going to get prohibition, it looks a little scarcy; well! if we cannot get it, let us take the next best thing. I think this scheme is the next, so if we cannot get the first, I am heart and soul with the second. There is no doubt better liquor would be sold. A short time ago I read a book on how to make liquor: after reading it, I was more pleased than ever that I was a temperance man.

Rev. Mr. Daniels—Said he had hardly studied the plan and at the present moment, thought, he would leave the speaking to those who had.

Mr Fleming.—I am a total prohibitionist. There is not a sin against God and man that liquor is not at the bottom of. License does not prohibit. The Gothenburg plan will be a less participent in the evil. The time will come when we will have prohibition, but I do not think at once. I think that the system called the Gothenburg is the best plan that can be adopted; though I am in favor of prohibition.

Mr. Fraser.—I have very little to say. I am in favor of some such system as Mr. Coldwell has introduced. I do not think that prohibition does prohibit. I take exception to Dr. Fleming: I think that in licensing, we in no way endorse the sale of liquor but chose the best plan of looking after it. I will read you a paper from the Legislature of South Carolina.

Mr. Cliffe—I am not very familiar with the proposition introduced by Mr. Coldwell. The majority of the people of Canada must be educated for it. I believe the scheme is preferable to any other if we cannot get prohibition. I think it would be well to appoint a committee to carry out the spirit of the resolution.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Moved by A. M. Peterson seconded by D. M. McMillan,—That in the opinion of this meeting, the principle of the Gothenberg plan for the regulation of the liquor question, should be adopted with such alterations and additions as may be required to meet the conditions of our city.

That a committee be appointed who shall be authorised to take this matter up and procure the necessary information in order to prepare a plan which may be feasible and applicable to our condition.

That the City Council be requested to vote a sum of money in order to defray any slight expenses necessary for the operations of the committee.

That the meeting suggest that the committee prepare a short pamphlet on this question for distribution amongst the citizens.—Carried unanimously.

Moved—I. B. Maltby.—That the following gentlemen compose the committee:—Hon D M Walker, The Mayor, Mr Fleming, Dr Macdonald, A M Peterson, I B Maltby, A Jukes, W M Rose, Rev Mr Mason, Wm Pitts, Mr Gothard, A C Fraser, Chas Adams, A Kelly, P E Durst and the reeve.

PROVINCIAL and TERRITORIAL.

There appears to be considerable distress in Winnipeg this winter. The citizens have already paid away close on $2,000 in charity. Messrs. Ogilivie & Co., have in the kindest manner, donated 50 sacs of flour which will be a great help to the needy poor.

A tailors strike is on in Winnipeg and from present accounts it is likely to be on for a considerable period. The men declare that they have conseded every thing in their power to the employers, but the latter tell an entirely diferent story.

It is announced that Mrs. Rafferty, wife of the C. P. R. yard master at Fort William, has through the death of an uncle in the old country, fallen heir to a nice little sum of £45,000 sterling. A lawyer's letter wafted across the Atlantic this welcome news to Mrs. Rafferty the other day.

W. J. Cochrane, who was released from the jail on Wednesday, was immediately rearrested on a charge of stealing a coat from the Winnipeg hotel, the property of B. S. Smith. The offence was committed in December, and the evidence being conclusive the prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

After nearly four weeks delay, owing to the blockade of the Regina and Long Lake railway by snow, passengers from Prince Albert were able to reach Winnipeg by the express on Sunday last. Never within the memory of the oldest settler has there been such a fall of snow and to such a depth. No trains and no mails arrived at Prince Albert from Jany. 30th to Feby 22nd.

The woman's franchise bill will be introduced to the members of the house by Mr. McNaught, M. P. P., on Tuesday afternoon. An animated debate is expected as the bill has several warm supporters amongst the Government party and one or two on the Opposition side. Mr. Ironside, M.P.P., for Manitou, it is said will make his maiden speech in the house on behalf of the women.

The Ogilvie Milling Company through their manager here have placed fifty bags of their Hungarian flour, ninety-eight pounds each, at the disposal of the city relief committee for distribution among the deserving poor of the city. They donate this as a basis for a fund by citizens for the relief of the poor of Winnipeg. The action of the Ogilvies will be highly commended by all.

THE FARMER'S SHOP.

Benefits Direct and Indirect Which Follow Its Erection.

The waste on the average farm is enormous of a little here and a little there, of farm products, of energy in domestic animals and especially in the valuable time of the farmer. How to utilize all these things and to turn to account time and the wasting material resources of the farm is the solution of converting the non-paying business into a profitable industry. Our correspondent says: I have for twelve or fifteen years owned an outfit of tools, but until the present time have had no permanent building for them. Last Winter I built a shop 16x20, twelve feet to eaves, with ten feet addition to end for forge, etc. This building cost about $80. I did the entire work—framed it, built forge and door, and roofed it with steel. I want to say, right here, that in the last five years I have cleared the cost of tools and building. My farm is small—fifty five and one-half acres—and it may seem to some poor generalship to equip such a shop for so small a farm. I need the same tools to run my farm as were needed to effectually work 800 acres at my father's home. Wear and tear are not so great, of course, on small areas, but a general assortment is needed, nevertheless. I have four horses which need shoeing most of the year. Wagons need attention from year to year, and other utensils must be overhauled each season. If a new tool is needed I have a place to make it. If a wagon needs painting I have a place to paint it, free from dust and not in the way, as it would be if the barn or some building generally used for other purposes.

I do not claim to be a mechanic. Never worked under one for an hour. Never saw a mechanic forge a tool of any kind: do not know how he might go at it. But anything ordinarily used in a shop I make and am not ashamed of it when done. I had just three things to start with—bellows, anvil and vise, from the aid of which I have a nicely equipped shop. Friends and strangers always find me at home on rainy or bad days, fixing plows, harrows, shoeing, making some useful tool or experimenting on something new. Now while I feel that I have some right to call myself a farmer, I do not desire to appear egotistical, but to inspire a desire in my brothers to develop the propensities necessary to prosperity, comfort and independence. How any farmer successfully manages without some sort of workshop, I am unable to conceive. I mean those that farm for money. Yet nine-tenths are trying. The word farming means considerable. The value of the pudding is determined by the tasting thereof. No man in the wide world could know better how the horse should be shod than the owner, or a defect in the plow should be remedied. Plowing and harrowing are just half. If you stop there and let some one else do the other half, you are deserving of the title! Arouse some of the latent energies of your nature, brothers, and see what you can do. If you can adapt yourself to the needs of your surroundings, then you will have gained a freedom that will bring "glad tidings of great joy." Your farm will appear more tidy, your implements will work better, your mind will be at rest, and your wife will look years younger. She will love you better, for your bank account will be larger. Your little one will grow up to respect neatness and be inspired with a love of inventive genius, and will go out and make the world happier and better. Winter is the time to build a shop: get right to work on one and you will never regret it.

A Handy Push-Cart.

The accompanying engraving shows a push-cart that will be found of service in a score of ways about a place. It is a common hand-cart, with sides and ends of slats so arranged that all may be used, forming an inclosed rack, or the two sides only, when it will be found especially convenient for drawing in green cornstalks from the field, or garden, where one keeps but a cow or two. It is a handy cart for the village resident who has to depend on

A HOMEMADE HAND CART.

a wheelbarrow, or some such arrangement as this to move his small crops and other stores. The sides and ends fit tightly into iron sockets, and, for stability, lock together at the corners when in place, as shown in the engraving. Any one handy with tools can construct a very serviceable rig of this sort, the only necessary adjuncts being a pair of wheels, which are often at hand, from some broken or worn-out wagon, sulky, or other light vehicle.

One-Piece Barrels.

A German has patented a process for making barrels without staves. The trunk of a tree is sawed into lengths to the size of the barrel required, and the chunks are placed in a boiler and boiled for a few hours. It is believed that if a current of electricity be passed through the boiler a chemical action is generated that softens the wood for working. After the boiling the bark is stripped from the chunks. In front of a cutting tool the chunks are held by forks in a manner similar to that in which a piece of wood is held in a lathe. The chunk revolves rapidly against the edge of a fixed broad blade that cuts a continuous shoot of soft wood of any desired thickness. The strip passes to a flat table, where it is cut transversely into lengths of the required size. One machine cuts grooves for the head and the bottom, and another cuts V-shaped slots out of the edges. Then the pieces are bent into cylinders and hooped. Moisture is extracted by a drying apparatus.

A Physiological Fancy.

It is surprising how many people believe that the entire body of a man is renewed every seven years exactly. This used to be taught in books and, although not orthodox now, is still accepted gospel by many. To show its inaccuracy one has only to hit a nail on his finger hard enough, for in that case the injured object will come off and be replaced by an entirely new nail. If this process occupied seven years such an accident would be a very tiresome affair; but as any mechanic will tell you, it only occupies a few weeks. The growth is more rapid in summer than winter, but never taking more than four months. So far as the nails are concerned, then, the renewal process is repeated about twenty-one times during the regulation seven years, and the theory is thus destroyed, even if no other proofs of its falsity were forth-coming.

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NEW YORK (SPECIAL).

NOW let us consider how it is that the women of the stage are apt to outdo us in style. What is the secret of their arts of the toilet? How is it that actresses are so generally esteemed beautiful women? And how is it that so many fashions are set by actresses? The one question almost answers the other. The pictures given are made from recent photographs of actresses recognized as possessing beauty. In every case the secret of their attaining their reputation lies in their skill, shared by almost all women on the stage, of adapting fashions to their personality. The mere woman slaps on whatever happens to be "the rage," and she does so whether the particular rage makes a fright of her or not. The actress will not touch a fashion if it is distinctly and irrevocably unbecoming to her; nor will she touch any fashion without modifying it to suit her own needs. The other woman confines herself to the fashion of the hour; the actress searches the modes of all time and adapts to herself what she decides suits her. Or she makes a brand new departure for herself. Thus it is that she sets fashions. The more woman rushes into Directoire and Empire and Louis XVI. because Mlle. C'est Sa or Miss So and So did in the last play, and probably she looks more a fright than ever thereby. The actress adopts, adapts or brings back

STUDIEDLY CONVENTIONAL.

a fashion because she herself looks well in it, but another woman plunges into a fashion because some one else has.

Again, the actress who finds one mode is of all the best suited to her, serenely persevères in it whether it is the dictate of the hour or not. This is especially the case in modes of wearing the hair. Has any hysterical gymnastics of fashion ever induced Jane Hading to wear her beautiful hair in any but the one way so well suited to her, and at the same time so trying to the usual woman that her wearing of it has for years been a sort of palm of beauty to her. Has the divine Sarah ever been induced to do anything but wob her frizzles in one way or another? Perhaps you do not like the wob; but imagine her in smoothed down, parted locks, or in split curls.

Take these pictures for further instance. The first one has a conventional face, not beautiful, except for the fine brows and the long, dark eyes. The arrangement of her hair is distinctly conventional, with the low soft curls about the forehead that have so long been worn, and which she, like a wise woman, will wear much longer, because they so well emphasize the eyes and brows. Note the showing of hair or comb at the back, just high enough to suggest length to a rather square face; not high enough to emphasize the squareness by a taper effect from the forehead. She has not a very full figure. The bodice is only slightly low, and the filmy quality of the tulle used gives softness of outlines. Notice, too, that the catching up of the sleeve puff is done toward the front, so covering the possibly less rounded part of the shoulder. The whole thing, dress and coiffure, is apparently conventional, yet, as you see, carefully thought out and adapted.

The second picture shows the same cleverness used in adapting hair and gown to a good deal the same style of face. There is the same emphasizing of the brows and eyes, a central dividing of the front hair to give needed length of face, and the same use of fluffy stuff. The arms are covered and the neck of the dress is well up over the place where "collar bones grow," and cut down at the lower corners where it can be done becomingly. I have taken these two first because their gowns and mode of

CAREFULLY ADAPTED.

hair are apparently unstudied, yet are carefully adapted to emphasize all good points and to suppress all that are not so good, are in their very conventionality so well suited to the style of the wearers.

The next actress has most cleverly caught and fixed, by the style of her hair and gown, the evasive, child-like and pathetic charm of her face. Less fittingly surrounded by details of wear she would be no more lovely than are dozens of other women. Put her in a very low-cut gown, cover her with jewels and furbelows, do up her hair in some special and unconventional way, and where would be the sweet wistfulness of the personality which the photograph reveals? The mistily loose hair and the veiled neck, the dark color setting off her fairness, the thin moon-form of pearls at her throat,—in each modest detail, the whole is suited and planned to best suit her moon-like, misty charm of wistful lips and drooping eyes.

A face that permits a striking style of hair and gown is given in the fourth picture. Indeed, put this girl into conventional dress and, though she might not miss being pretty, she would miss being the lovely personality this fashion from the Greeks makes of her. She is the only one of the lot who has a low, pretty forehead. Of that you may be sure, because

MODEST IN EACH DETAIL.

hers is the only forehead shown. The delicate outline of her profile is by no means imperatively classic. She has adopted this style, not because she had to, but because she knew that a woman who can wear an exacting fashion gets the more credit for beauty because so few women can do it. But she has adopted it all. The hair about her face is cut short, the soft locks are combed loosely back. Thus she avoids the hard and trying effect of closely drawn hair. The knot at the back is carefully adjusted with reference to her chin, which is the least bit prominent. Even her "pose" is made with this fault of her face in mind. From the full, round throat one would expect the shoulders bared, but this is an actress. The maidenly charm and the suggestion of Grecian days would be hurt by a modern display of shoulders. Oh, if the mere woman would only make up her mind what she dresses for! In other words, if she would only learn of actresses.

Now I see the newspapers have stopped bullying women about the big hats they wear at the theatre, and have taken to paragraphs quoting the fellow who said that any woman looks a lot prettier without a hat or bonnet on. In spite of yourself, if you are a woman, you feel resentful. Then, they are saying how gracefully some ladies do it. An article or so appeared about how you can tell a real Paris hat at once by its lining. Paragraphers have discovered that that the really lovely woman has the inside of her bonnet even more dainty and sweet than the outside. Then a theater begins to put little mirrors into the backs of chairs, so that ladies can, by the glass in front, see to readjust their headgear. That is something practical. The different styles of parting the hair are quoted, and Mrs. Astor is mentioned to have worn her hair parted so and so on such an opening night. Altogether the papers are taking the matter up in a sensible way now. I should not wonder if they prevailed and the desired fashions were brought about. Not that the evident sense and righteousness of it are any clearer than before—they have always been clear—but because we won't be

A STRIKING STYLE.

bullied, and likewise because if we are taken the right way we will do anything anyone wants us to.

For evening wear, black silk skirts are general for what in Gotham are called theatre and demi-toilets; and the fancy bodices are charming and combine both blouse and zouave. Such toilets are invaluable for home wear when entertaining small parties or, during the winter, are cosy and dressy for concerts and theatres, and do not necessitate leaving off high woollen or silk underwear. Very pretty are some of these bodices—for instance, a daffodil surah, full, like a blouse and short to the waist, and finished with a high band of velvet and a long jet slide. Full puffed sleeves to elbow, divided by a band and bow of ribbon velvet, and the long, tight part below the elbow trimmed with two bands and bows of narrow velvet, are used. Over the top is a little Figaro jacket formed of black piece lace of the point de Venise stamp, down which are run stripes of narrow black velvet. Sometimes the zouave or Figaro top is composed of alternate lines of beaded jet or grenadine and lines of velvet, or simply consists of the lace with stripes of narrow jet. When there is no Figaro top, a yoke is formed by covering the top with piece lace and finishing the edge with trimming of some kind, and deep cuffs or sleeves to the elbow are formed in the same way. Less expensive and yet almost as pretty are short bodice or blouse tops of crepon, with trimming of narrow moire ribbon, and a folded Empire belt of moire.

Plaids of all sorts are to be fashionable for late winter and early spring wear.

A great deal of lace in ecru is called for, for trimming handsome evening dresses.

Very large buckles are shown for millinery use. These are placed on the front of the hat in the middle of a large bow.

White and very light-colored passementerie are in great demand. Some of them are very wide and correspondingly expensive.

The newest Russian blouse is made of silk in very light collors, and some rather startling effects are shown in velvet of the Royal Stuart plaid.

Special attention is given to dressy neckwear. Lace and fluffy colars, collarettes, plastrons, fichus and the like are worn with plainer dresses.

A popular millinery material is of felt on one side and velvet on the other. These are made together and have the appearance of a single fabric.

Some new trimmings are made with drops made of strands finished with small disks of metal, also with sequins and fancy-shaped drops of various sorts.

A new material, not unlike asbestos in its properties, has been discovered in immense deposits in the United States of Columbia. It is stated to be the color of amber, perfectly transparent, and incombustible. Experiments made at Bogota indicate that it will be of great value for the manufacture of bank note paper, for fireproof and waterproof roofing tiles, and for suits for firemen. A white varnish can be extracted from it. The substance has been named bucara manquina, and it is expected to prove of greater importance than asbestos.

WESTERN WORLD.

MANITOBA MATTERS—NORTHWEST NUGGETS—COLUMBIA CRUMBS.

Collected Carefully—Given Graciously.

WINNIPEG.

Winnipegers never do anything by halves. Here is the way Mr. Geo. D Wood's bookkeeper conducted himself as taken from the Mount Forest (Ont.) Confederate: On Wednesday morning, Martin Love, of Winnipeg, formerly of this town, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Lucy Stephens, one of Harriston's fairest daughters, and a sister of Mrs. W. J. Tanner, and Mrs. J. Scott, of this place. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. W. Casson, of Harriston, in the presence of an united family circle, with a few intimate friends of the contracting parties. The bride was dressed in a pretty travelling suit. The bridesmaid was her sister, Miss Melissa Stephens, and the best man, Mr. T. R. Glanville, of this place. The presents to the bride were all very handsome and costly, consisting of a gold watch, a diamond pin and two $500 bank notes from the happy husband, and fancy work, silverware and paintings from the others. An elegant *dejeuner* was partaken of, and the happy couple took the noon C. P. R. train to Niagara Falls, on their honeymoon, and the best wishes of all present. They will visit Chicago and other cities before taking up their residence at Winnipeg.

The concerts given during the week, under the auspices of the Clan Stewart, by the Edith Ross concert company, was a brilliant success. Miss Edith Ross was the chief vocalist and she performed her part admirably. Mr. Lumsden, for his comedian ability and facial expressions, was awarded the palm for popular honors. He was so realistic in his hilarity that the audience, on both occasions, were convulsed again and again with laughter. The other members of the company also acquitted themselves well.

The members of the First Baptist congregation began worship in their new building last Sunday by occupying the basement. Large numbers were present at each service.

Mr. Wilfred Laurier has written in reply to the invitation of the Winnipeg Liberal Club that it is his intention to visit Manitoba and the Northwest during the coming season. He has not fixed the date, but it is likely to be in the near future. The club intends organizing a convention at the time of his visit and to tender him a banquet at which the Liberals will hold high carnival.

Miss Ethel Davis, of Davis & Banks Stereopticon and Lecture Co., presented some very vivid and realistic scenes of the Egyptian and Soudan wars, Canadian voyageurs on the Nile, Stanley relief of Emin Pasha, and the Chicago exhibition, on Friday evening and on Saturday morning and evening. They were the best Stereopticon displays ever presented to Winnipegers.

The bonspeil for 1893 is now past history. The contest was keen and exciting and attracted large crowds of spectators. R. G. McDonald carried off the grand challenge prize, W. H. Sparling 2nd and J. Keedian 3rd. G. O. Nettleton, of St. Paul, took away with him the Walkerville tankard, value $250, as 1st prize.

A deputation of the temperance league, accompanied by a crowd of sympathizers, waited on the local government, on Friday and urged legislation in accordance with the vote at the late elections.

The erection of new buildings will be one of the prominent features of industrial activity amongst us in the approaching spring. A new bridge, new court house, Normal school, opera house, and not the least important the erection of a new handsome and commodious building by the bank of British North America, which will be located on the east side of Main street, south of Portage avenue, having a frontage some 50 feet, with a space on the south side which will be laid down as a lawn.

Messrs F. A. Koidjunn and H. K. Tetinka, Japanese, passed through the city en route to Chicago, where they are to take charge of their country's exhibit at the World's Fair.

Mr. Chas. T. Long, who in company with his wife has been on an extended trip through Japan and China, spent a day in the city during the week, on his return trip home to Toronto. He visited our local legislative chamber which he spoke highly of, and said its members compare favorable in point of intelligence with the personell of Ontario legislature. Mr. Long has a mine of information with him, on prison life in Japan and China, which he will give to the puolic in a series of articles in Scribner's Magazine.

Mr. Alex. Macdonald, ex-mayor, has been welcomed back to the city, by a host of friends, after an extended trip to the sunny clime of California. Winnipegers, without political distinction, of creed or class, are glad that Mr. Macdonald denies any intention of leaving Winnipeg.

A large congregation assembled in St. Mary's Roman Catholic church on Tuesday evening to listen to an elegant sermon by Father O'Riordan. The Rev. gentleman dwelt on some of the teachings of his church, upon which he stated, protestants hold erroneous ideas. The sermon was delivered in connection with a mission that is being held in the above church.

Manager Brydon made a new departure at the last Thistle skating rink carnival by giving gold and silver medals to masqueraders taking first and second prizes.

The good people of St. Boniface are discussing the advisability of taking the necessary steps to build a bridge across the Red River, at the most suitable point.

Sweet charity found tangible expression by the Ogilvie Milling Co, handsomely donating 50 bags of Hungarian flour, containing 98 lbs. each, to the city relief committee, for distribution among the deserving poor. This action of the Ogilvie's is highly commended.

The Winnipeg hockey team are carrying all before them down east. Their recent victories include picked teams at London and Niagara Falls, beating the former 7 to 1. All are elated at their success.

A complimentary banquet is to be given on Tuesday next by the young men's Liberal-Conservative Club, to the members of the opposition, for the purpose of expressing their esteem and confidence in their leaders. A similar reception has been talked of by the Liberal Club to be tendered to the members of the Goveanment, but the date has not yet been fixed.

"Our Jack" McCullough is a miracle on skates, so the people of Montreal think, where he carried off everything he entered for, and within good time, including the championship events. The Montreal newspapers speaking of the races say Johnson and Rudd, the American flyers, did not materialize. The great attraction, and a surprising one at that, was J. K. McCullough, of Winnipeg.

Application has been made to Mr. Justice Dubuc by a man named Joseph Bushby from Regina to get possession of his child from its mother, who is in the city. He alleges that his wife left her home at Craven, near Regina, without just cause and took the child with her. That her life and habits are not conducive to the proper training of the child, that she is destitute and has no means of support for the child.

MANITOU.

Miss Wallen, of Melita, has accepted a position in the store of Ruttan & Co.

Miss Mattie Abbot, who has been here for some time, the guest of Mrs. Jas. Herald, has departed for home at Ottawa.

The Mercury says: A young man named Cadorath, who lives a short distance north of Manitou had a narrow escape on Sunday last. While walking home from church he was overpowered by the cold and storm and sat down to rest. His hands were freezing, and realizing his position he made an effort to reach Mr. Renault's house, but after struggling for two hours finally became so weak that he was compelled to give up the attempt and fell down exhausted. It fortunately happened that the Renaults were out feeding the stock at the time, and noticing the peculiar actions of the lad went over to investigate. They found him lying insensible in the snow with his feet, hands, face and neck badly frozen. He was brought to the house where he was carefully treated, and it is now thought he will recover. Had he not been discovered when he was, the chances are that he would soon have perished.

RAT PORTAGE.

Being environed, of late, by influences that foster poetic impulses in one, I dare not refrain from giving vent to my feelings and permitting the overwhelming passion to hold despotic sway. So, gentle reader, "listen to my tale of woe."

"Sweet maid, I love but thee," he sang.
And turned to see the impression.
When quick as lightning, biff-bang,
"Take that in your possession."
And with a shanty on each eye
He stammered out the expression,
"I didn't think you loved me so,
To leave a blind impression."

(After consideration) The above is original and the patent applied for.

Miss Bessie Forneri, who has been visiting for several months, agone, her uncle and aunt in Minneapolis, returned from that city last week.

Miss Elridge, of Emo, Rainy River, has been appointed as teacher in the South Ward School, to fill the vacancy caused by the sad death of Miss Clark.

Col. J. H. Hildreth has gone to Chicago where he intends to interest some influential capitalists in the mines here, and combine their interests into a company for the operation of the mines.

The united congregations of Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, Norman, will give a social in the Town Hall on the last evening of this month. An excellent programme has been prepared and is deserving of liberal patronage.

The Edith Ross Scotch Company greeted a fashionable audience on the respective nights, the 16th and 17th, of last week. The Company was quite fascinating and won a place permanent in the hearts of all, especially the Caledonian element.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Rat Portage and Keewatin Electric Railway (limited) was held on Friday of last week when the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Mayor Savage, D. L. Mather, R. A. Mather, George Drewry, John Nash, and John K. Brydon. The directors meeting directly after their appointment showered the honors of office on J. M. Savage (President), R. A. Mather (Vice President), R. A. Mather (Treasurer), and J. K. Brydon (Secretary).

SUNDRY PLACES.

A lumber yard is to be opened at Reston.

At a recent concert at Red Deer Master Herb Scott, a boy of seven summers, surprised the audience with his playing on the violin.

A largely signed petition has been forwarded to the Minister of the Interior asking for the erection of an immigration hall at Red Deer.

Old settlers in the neighborhood of Alexander claim that there is more snow on the ground now than there has been for ten years past at this time of year.

A carload of seed grain, consisting of wheat, oats and barley, has been shipped from the experimental farm at Indian Head to the central farm at Ottawa for distribution among the farmers of the eastern provinces.

Jas. A. Balfour, of Indian Head, who has been in the east for over a month, has returned. While east he did considerable work on behalf of immigration, and says that a large number will come westwards in the spring.

Fred Cheasley, of Alexander, broke his collar-bone some days ago.

A Detroit dispatch says that W. C. McPherson, alias Gillette, an opium smuggler, was taken to Canada by Inspector O'Leary, of the Dominion police, and sent directly to Stony Monntain prison, and then transferred to Kingston. He tried to get a writ of habeas corpus, but Judge Swan refused to grant it.

The Prohibition Question.

The temperance people are up and doing, as was fully demonstrated by the mass meeting held by them in the Bijou opera House on Thursday last. They evidently mean to use all legitimate means in their power to procure necessary prohibitory legislation. The local members are nearly unanimous in their desire to satisfy the demand of the majority in the Province in favor of prohibition and have discussed and forwarded a petition to the Dominion parliament praying for legislation on the matter; with what result it is hard at present to say.

WOMAN'S PARLIAMENT.

SPEECHES DELIVERED AT WINNIPEG.

Introductory Address by Dr. Amelia Yeomans as Premier.

We have pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements whereby we are enabled to publish in full the addresses as given by the respective speakers at the recent women's mock parliament in Winnipeg. This week we give the one introducing the subject, by Dr. Amelia Yeomans.

Madam Speaker:

It is said that unless a woman marries and makes a good man happy she is likely to turn philanthropist and make some bad man unhappy. In either case her function is a useful one. Bad people, whether men or women, should be unhappy. It is their only hope of regeneration. That female philanthropy is confined to the unmarried, I am in the best possible position to deny. For this bill to confer on the women of Manitoba the right to vote is the outcome of a petition proceeding in a large part from married women, most of them mothers of families. They are ably supported by their unmarried sisters, while their husbands, brothers, fathers and sons are also represented.

We are often told that so vast are her Majesty's dominions that on them the orb of day never sets. We also take for granted that Britons never, never, never will be slaves, yet it is true that all that vast area of empire includes but one little speck of land where woman is free. Everywhere else she is held in subjection. The chains are sometimes gilded; they are none the less secure. They bind her hand and foot. She cannot stir, not though her mother heart is rent with anguish, though her wifely love is trodden in the mire of vile habits contracted by her husband, the father of her children under the sanction of the law. Not though she has spent her life and health and strength in loving devotion to the home circle, and God gives her a vision of more, much more, effective work to be done by her, beyond the length of her chain. She cannot do it. Sadly she sits, powerless on account of these fetters and sees her work undone, her children devoured by monsters, or waging an unequal war with influences from which she agonizes to shield them. This one little speck of the Queen's empire where true freedom reigns is aptly called the Isle of Man. There women and men enjoy equal rights. They realize that woman's suffrage is man's right, that woman's cause is man's, the man's woman's; that when God made man, as it is stated, in the Sacred Text, he made him, male and female, and gave them, not only the man, dominion.

Excepting in this little isle, woman is everywhere in the British possessions denied the right to vote on political questions. Her position is a peculiar and very trying one. In power as a child, in responsibility considered fully mature. A very large number of women thrown on their own resources earn their daily bread. And they do it so restricted by laws which they had no voice in making, and which their employers also their oppressors, can retain on the statute books by their votes. These silent victims bend over their work in the sweaters' shops in large cities (New York, for example), not daring through the long summer's day even to stop to moisten their parched lips and tongues with a drop of water. Why? Because they are doing time work, and this time is sold to their employer. Laboring women throng the mills, manufactories, stores, and engage in almost every department of work. They are endowed with perceptive faculties in like measure with their brothers. The law touches their interest at every point, interferes with their liberties, punishes their infractions of them, even to requiring the forfeit of their lives. Yet they cannot alter one jot or tittle of them. Is this fair? Is it freedom? I put the question to this honorable house as I move the second reading of this bill. Woman is no freer under Canadian than under American laws. Its principle of sole masculine government is the same. Let us have no slaves in Manitoba; no citizens governed without representation, workers without protection, punished like children, but without the sweet freedom from care and the natural dependence of the real child. Let it be in Manitoba, glorious Manitoba, the province that "cannot be checked," that Canadian women shall first be set free; that we shall first have the full human unit, the man and woman, represented in all our legislation.

The first woman's rights convention in the United States was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848, just forty-four years ago, but long before that time the idea which it represented was in the air. It is more than 100 years since the sister of Robert Lee, of Virginia, refused to pay her taxes on the ground that taxation and representation should go together. In anti-slavery struggle, listening to the eloquence of William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips for equal human rights, women and men too saw as by an electric flash that the argument for freedom applied to women not less than to the slaves. The first opportunity for equal education for men and women was offered by Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1832. The charter pledged the college to give (I quote its very words) "the misjudged and neglected sex all the instructive privileges which have hitherto distinguished the leading sex." What was the result? It was not so intended, but Oberlin College became a nursing mother for the cause of women's freedom. It was in the very nature of things that it should be so, for the enlightenment that comes with liberal education, the deepened sense of responsibility which cultured and true Christianity brings to the mind and soul must have its outlet in work, the effective doing of which requires freedom. Here gentile, fragile, yet spiritually strong, Lucy Stone, went on purpose to study Greek and Hebrew that she might read the Bible in the original, and form an independent idea of woman's rightful position. She graduated, and at once began speaking for the Abolitionists. The anti-negro slavery agitation was then at full tide. But she could not forget her sex. Looking one day at Hiram Powers' statue of the Greek slave, with its fettered hands and half averted face, it seemed to her sympathetic heart emblematic of all women. Hot tears welled from her eyes. She thought of the millions of her sisters who must be freed, and that night her heart overflowed in speech on that subject. At the close of the meeting the general agent of the anti-slavery society spoke to her kindly, and said that her statements were true but out of place at an anti slavery meeting. She acknowledged that he was right, but added, "I was a woman before I was an abolitionist. I will work now wholly for woman's rights." She fought a solitary and most extraordinary battle. Except a few abolitionists, no one sympathized with her. News of the Seneca Falls convention had not reached her. She found a respectable place where she got meals for 12 1-2 cents, lodging for 6 1-4 cents, sleeping in the same bed with two of the daughters of the family in an attic. She had small handbills printed, but could not pay for posting them, so bought a paper of tacks and put them up herself, using a stone for a hammer. A collection was taken up at the close of each meeting. She says, "I went round with the hat myself; there was no one else to do it. The collection always came to enough to pay expenses. I did not take a fee at the door, from a feeling that everybody ought to hear, and that some might be kept out by a fee."

The persecutions of these pioneer women, Madam Speaker, remind one of Apostolic times. They were poor. It must be remembered that Lucy Stone worked her way through college. They were maligned—the butt of pulpit, newspaper and social circle. And it did not need advocacy of woman's rights to expose them to all this. It was enough that a woman dared to speak in public at all. Abby Kelly, the eloquent champion of freedom for the negro, stood in the thick of the fight year after year, "remembering those in bonds as bound with them." She lived in the midst of perpetual scorn and reproach. On one occasion she went to church to find the sermon directed at herself, from the text, "This Jezebel has come among us also." She could endure anything for the slave, but it was hard to find men in anti-slavery families whose love for freedom was less than their prejudice against a woman's speaking in public. She was one of the Lord's anointed, or she never could have out-lived it all. Through her martyrdom and that of others like her, women have now the right of free speech.

Gentle, slight, womanly little Lucy Stone read a denunciatory article about herself in one of the newspapers ending with, "You she-hyena, don't you come here," and another expressing surprise that she was found really a modest woman, and saying that they had always thought of her as "Ake Bonn-tamer in Van Amburgh's menagerie." Do you say these women should have retired when they found public opinion so much against them? Surely not while we are enjoying the blessed fruit of the seed planted under such difficulties. Reform has always to be accomplished in the face of opposition. The Apostles were counted the filth and offscouring of the earth. Ridicule and odium are badges of honor when investing those working sincerely with a fixed purpose, whose root is in justice, in the golden rule and the sermon on the mount, whose plea is for righteous loving and honest dealing with all. It may not be commonly known that women possessed the electoral franchise in New Jersey for thirty-one years. The root of the woman's suffrage movement is in Quakerism, whose cardinal principle was equality of the sexes in the home and in the church, while the leading principle of the Puritans was manhood suffrage in church and state. On the 2nd of July, 1776, two days before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, on motion of a Quaker minister the constitutional convention of New Jersey revised its colonial character so as to give the suffrage to men and women equally on a property qualification. In 1800 the women voters of New Jersey decided the presidential election, giving the decisive electoral vote of the state to John Quincy Adams over Thomas Jefferson, but New Jersey was a slave state, and the old English common law in force gave the persons and property of wives to husbands, thus depriving all married women of the property qualification, and the Quaker element became outnumbered by illiterate Swedish and German immigrants. In 1807 the Democrats enacted a law which deprived all women and free colored men of the suffrage. This they did in violation of constitution and usage. So the movement for woman suffrage is not a new thing, Madam Speaker, nor strictly a woman's movement. It has always had its advocates among the most earnest and noblest of men. In 1836 young Abraham Lincoln boldly said: "I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens. I go for admitting all whites to the right of suffrage, who pay taxes or bear arms, by no means excluding females." Mr. Robert Purvis, of Philadelphia, said on the platform in Washington in 1869: "If need be I would prefer to bide my time for twenty years before I shall deposit a ballot, if at that time I may be allowed to take my wife and daughter with me to the ballot box.

(To be continued.)

Dolly's Bolster.

"It's papa's birthday, and I'd like to have something nice for dinner, but I can't go out and leave baby," said mamma. "Could you go to the market to buy a lobster, Dolly?"

Dolly thought she could. So off she went very grandly, with her little basket on her arm.

"What would you like this morning, miss," asked the old marketman, looking at her kindly over his glasses.

"A bolster, if you please,' said Dolly, promptly, a middle aged one, not too large or too small," just as mamma had told her.

"A what?"

"A bolster."

"I can't think what you mean, said the old man scratching his head. "What is it for?"

"To eat for dinner," said Dolly, a little mortified at being misunderstood.

The old man turned slowly around and looked over his shelves and boxes.

"What color would it be?" he asked at length.

"Red, very red indeed."

"Well, I don't see nothing here at all like a bolster or a pillow neither, so I guess you had better run home and ask mamma over again."

So Dolly, much mortified, went back with her empty basket.

"It was a bolster you sent me for, wasn't it, mamma," she asked.

Mamma had to laugh, but she wrote out the word lobster very plainly on a piece of paper for Dolly to carry back, and she never forgot it again.—Youth's Companion.

NEWS TOPICS OF A WEEK

MPORTANT EVENTS IN FEW WORDS FOR BUSY READERS.

Record of the Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put into Handy Shape for the Readers of Our Paper.

OF LEGAL INTEREST.

Sol. White, of Windsor, whose name Justice Street was asked to strike off the roll for withholding a client's money, has paid the amount into court, and by so doing has saved his gown.

Daniel "white hat" McCarthy, a horseman of national reputation, got judgement by default in the supreme court of New York a few days ago, for $10,000 in his suit against the Alton Woodstock farm, which had agreed to pay that amount after the sale of trotters and race horses on Alton Wood Farm.

CASUALITIES.

Wm. Tower, aged 14, was killed while coasting at St. John, N. B.

Mrs. Otto, a Hamilton woman, was badly burned by a fire in her room.

A boiler at the Montreal gas works exploded, killing an employee named Hennessy.

There is great misery in Queensland owing to the floods. The damage is estimated at $15,000,000.

Miss Jane May Crawford, aged 16, recently of Windsor, was killed while toboganing at Montreal.

Mrs. Jasperson, wife of Lewis Jasperson, of Kingsville, Ont., was killed by her horse running away.

Mrs. Mary Richards, aged 35, was burned to death at Syracuse, N. Y., while attempting to fill a lamp with oil.

Mrs. Norman Fetterly and her brother, Joseph Mitchell, were drowned while crossing Gull River, near Minden, in a punt.

Miles Robertson, while working in Point Ann stone quarries, near Belleville, was so badly crushed by stone that he will die.

Mrs. Mary Boyer, aged 91, slipped on an icy walk in St. Catharines a few days ago and sustained injuries which caused death.

Henry Nelson, a farmer of Caistertownship, who was struck by a falling tree a week or two ago, has died from his injuries.

Robert Best, a patient at the Hamilton lunatic asylum, was drowned in the pond recently while working in the quarry near the asylum grounds. He came from Simcoe county.

A mine caved in near Haselton, Pa. Saturday, and about 100 feet of the Lehigh Valley railroad's tracks dropped into the hole.

Daniel W. Kierstead, shoemaker, attempted to board a Yonge street trolley electric car at Toronto, but missed his footing and fell. Another trolley which was following struck him a terrible blow on the head, which fractured his skull, causing death a few hours later.

THE DEAD.

Baron Bleirchroeder is dead. He was the richest banker in Berlin, and one of the richest men in Germany. The fortune left by him is estimated at 100,000,000 marks. He was one of Bismark's nearest business friends, and during the old regime was known as Bismark's "body banker."

Madame Theo Louis Cole is dead, near Montreal, at the age of 79. She leaves behind her 16 children, 115 grandchildren and 56 great grandchildren

William V. Wright, a returned missionary from Japan, whose parents reside at Pickering, Ont., has just died at Denver, Col.

James Way, past grand master of the Canadian order Oddfellows, died recently at Hamilton, Ont., aged seventy-five.

George E. Desbarats, a well-known printer and publisher in Montreal, is dead, aged fifty-five.

Mr. Arthur Wodehouse, father of Mr. Thos. Wodehouse, of Toronto, died in Hamilton, aged 81 years.

Mr. John Macdonald, a well-known railway conducter at Monireal, is dead.

Mrs. Mary Kitt, Caradoc township, is dead at the great age of 104 years.

Mrs. Marcella O'Rourke died in Murray township, near Trenton, aged 105.

Mrs. Archibald McFarland, of London township, is dead, aged 88 years.

James Shaw died recently in Kemptville, Ont. aged 104 years.

Mrs. Cunningham recently died in Leeds, Ont., aged 102.

John F. McCarthy, M. P. for middle Tipperary, is dead.

Mr. John Lewis, an old settler of London township, is dead, aged 84 years.

Miss Maggie Scott, of Martintown, a graduate of Queen's University and a missionary to China, is dead.

Rod. McQuarrie, night watchman, of the Hudson's Bay Store at Edmonton, has died of appoplexy.

Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Co., died in Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Sarah Sing, the oldest resident of St. Vincent township, has just died, aged 91 years.

Allen Manvel, president of the Santa Fe road, has died in California.

BRANDON MAIL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1893.

CONSISTENT OR INCONSISTENT.

Some people who, the truth will show, are "more nice than wise" would like to accuse THE MAIL of inconsistency in advocating the modification in the National Policy we have in the past few weeks indicated as desirable. If we believe in the principle that there is never "anything new under the sun" the contention might have some weight, but otherwise it has none. When in 1878 and '79, the editor of this paper advocated the adoption, of the National Policy, there were, in so far as population and general productiveness go, but four vinces in Confederation and no North West. At that time there was no railway to the North West, and no agricultural population with requirements in any form—the latter only came in after the building of the C. P. R., some four years later. Even in the old provinces two things were very different—we had no manufactures developed to any extent, and the Americans were slaughtering in our country their excessive productions, the outgrowth of their civil war. Things with them are now down to their normal condition, and they have but few surpluses to slaughter, while our manufacturers backed by 15 years of high protection have grown well on their feet. Of course these changes on both sides of the line have been gradual, and it is only now that the disadvantages to the consumers are felt in full force.

Would a man, for instance, who made a will to-day, be accused of inconsistency in making another, materially different from the first, 15 years later, with the circumstances of his family altered as they would be in that lapse of time? We think not, and for the same reason a friend of one feature of a tariff cannot be accused of inconsistency in changing his mind. Years after the man made one will, some members of his family may have died, and additions may be made. Some who, at the time of the first will were in straightened circumstances, may have grown to affluence, and are out of need of assistance, while others may have become disabled and require all the aid he can give them, and so on of the changes that result from the efflux of time. In his earlier years the late Lord Beaconsfield was a Free Trader and he died a Protectionist; and in his earlier parliamentary days Gladstone was a Protectionist though now a Free Trader. Then men held things have changed in Great Britain and they are justified in altering their views with the change. We held that the National Policy has done many good things for Canada, and that its adoption at the time it was adopted was a matter of vital importance to Canada. We hold also, even now, that in some respects it is still doing good service to the country, but as the child has grown, so should the garment be enlarged to cover him, and in the directions that the growth is most vigorous. We believe every one must admit that this is sound argument.

The general contention of the friends of the National Policy was, and still is, that it was not adopted for revenue purposes, but designed as a protective measure. To such, we will say, let us see how far it is bearing out that construction, from a Manitoba point of view. In taking up the Trade and Navigation returns for last year, published by the Dominion Government themselves, we find these figures. The first column shows the total duties paid by the whole Dominion on the articles specified and the second column shows the amount paid by Manitoba alone.

	Dom.	Man.
Farm wagons etc. costing less than $60.	$ 2,338	$ 1,501
Farm drills, etc.	4,395	4,343
Harrows,	707	578
Self binders, etc.	22,774	22,659
Mowing machines,	8,821	6,388
Ploughs,	10,499	9,884
Portable Engines,	21,899	20,388
Threshers and Separaters,	23,968	23,470
Binding Twine,	42,741	25,902
Totals,	138,142	114,913

Here out of $138,142, collected by the Dominion Government on these 9 items, Manitoba pays $114,913, or nearly seven-eights of the whole. If as we said above the N. P. was intended as a protective measure only in these respects, it fails to protect, and therefore fails in the object for which it was designed. If again to meet the revenue tariff man, we say it was designed for revenue purposes, it is very unequal in its burdens—bearing especially upon the North West farmer only—the people who are now petitioning for redress—pleading that in taxation in these respects they may be treated as are their brethren in the provinces to the east.

The disparity in duty payments by the North West farmer on the items of lumber, coal oil, barbed wire, etc., items appealed against, it is not so great as in those above but is out of proportion to the population. What THE MAIL asks for is that these burdens, exceptional in their case as they are, be removed, and we think there is nothing inconsistent in doing so.

There are some who will say, Manitobans are not just in buying American goods to the exclusion of Canadian makes; but that contention is not sound, in freights from eastern manufacturers they are at a serious disadvantage compared with the Ontario farmers, and besides many of the Ontario manufactures well adapted to Ontario farming are not as suitable for prairies. It is true many of the Manitoba farmers have prejudices against Canadian makes, but if they have they cannot be enforced out of them by high duties. They want the goods which they believe are best adapted to the requirements of this country and they want them as cheap as their Ontario competitors get them, or as nearly so as possible, and they have a right to look for them. In prices for products because of distance to markets they must ever be at a disadvantage, and the only offset to this disadvantage is the procurement of their necessities at as low a figure as honest legislation can give them. The aim of THE MAIL is to promote as far as it can their claim for this, and we will work on that line till the object is fully reached.

THAT RYAN & HANEY BUSINESS.

The public are now getting an insight into that Ryan & Haney business, that, it is to be hoped, will be of some service to them. Our readers will remember that previous to last local elections the Free Press declared the Local Government had paid or were paying Ryan & Haney for an old claim, they professed to have for work on the R. R. V., which they dare not sue, and that in turn the Government were getting a large slice of it back for election purposes. At this the Government supporters raised a huge cry of "collosal slander" against the Free Press. Later on or about the first of July the Free Press declared that the Government had passed the necessary order in council to pay over the money, and the Government and the organs delared again that no such order had been passed. Greenway at several meetings declared the announcement a slander of the Free Press. Messrs. Smart and McMillan declared at a meeting in this city in July no such order had been passed, and Mr. A. M. Peterson repeated the denial at the Souris. We publish the whole correspondence, in so far as the Government are willing to give it, between the Government and Ryan & Haney, in other columns, and we want the people to read and think for themselves. The claim came up in this way. The work on the R. R. V. was stopped by disallowance, and the Norquay Government had a clause in their contract, that if work was stopped R. & H. should have no claim for the unfinished portion, and he paid for that which was finished, only. Another clause provided for arbitration in case of differences, and an arbitration was held, the majority of the arbitrators awarded the contractors $55,000. The Government considered this unjust, and they asked the contractors to sue for it, but they refused to do so.

At this juncture the Greenway party came into power, and Mr. Joseph Martin became railway Commissioner, and then correspondence between contractors and Government began.

Our readers will see that under date of April 26th, 1889, after the Government had paid $14,168, which they believed was due the contractors, Mr. Martin wrote the latter, saying:—

"Of course you understand that we do not propose to pay any more than that amount, and are quite willing that you should file a petition of right against us."

On the 13th of March, 1891, nearly two years later, replying to a letter from Hough and Campbell, asking the Government to make a payment to Ryan & Haney, of the balance, Mr. Martin replied, as railway commissioner, "No offer of settlement had been authorized, by the Government, and he had never made any offer whatever."

On the 17th of May, 1892, two months before the elections the order in council had been passed, that in July, two months later, Messrs. Greenway, Smart, McMillan, A. M. Peterson declared had never been passed. Now what do the electors think of veracity of that character, and of the political honor of men, who would thus deceive the electors? Let them answer for themselves.

In justification for this falsehood and payment the Government are now endeavoring to hide themselves behind two very thin paper fences,—1st, that in exacting $750,000 from the N. P. R., they collected $58,000 to pay Ryan & Haney, and 2nd, that in previous sessions, sums from time to time had been voted for that purpose. Well let us look into these pleas of justification and see what there is in them. Martin's letter to R. & H. refusing to pay them any more money was dated April 6th, and the session of the House at which the Government sold the R. R. V. to the N. P. R. people, was then closed some weeks. So that if the Government collected from the N. P. R. $58,000 to pay R. & H., Martin would not surely two months before write the contractors, saying the Government would not pay them any more. This we take it, is clear enough. Then again as to a sum being put in the estimates each session to pay R. & H., a dialogue last session of the House, between Messrs. Roblin and Greenway makes the necessary explanation.. Here it is:

Mr. Roblin—"What is the exact condition of Ryan's account?"

The Premier—"They claim $52,000 and some odd dollars."

Mr. Roblin—"The government don't admit the claim?"

The Premier—"No!"

Mr. Roblin—"Well why put it in the estimates?"

The Premier—"In doing that we are just carrying out the policy which the honorable member has been contending for."

Mr. Fisher—"There can be no objection to the item. The claim is not admitted by the government, and they are not disposed to pay it, if they can help it."

The Premier—"That's exactly it. I might say that the dispute was between the late government and Ryan & Haney."

A year ago in the House Mr. Greenway said the item in the estimates was not for the purpose of making the payment, but merely to have the money voted by the House and pay it, if they could not help it. To use Greenway's words "That's exactly it." A couple of months after these brave words were uttered, Mr. Ryan came to Winnipeg, and after sundry conversations were held with Mr. Greenway, the order in council was passed, advising the payment of $45,000 to R. & H. because, as he alleged "it is probable that the claim can be enforced, if proceeded on in a court of law."

In defending the iniquity of this payment, as pointed out by Messrs. Macdonald and others, in the House the other day apologist Sifton said:—

"He did not think it incumbent upon him to reply to the insinuation that he or any member of the government had stolen money when he had entered the government as successor to Attorney General Martin, said he he had made it a point to call on Mr. Martin to discuss this Ryan & Haney claim with him. Mr. Martin had expressed the opinion that the claim should not be settled, but after the matter very carefully he (Mr. Sifton) had made up his mind that it should be paid, and he had so told the first minister. To put the matter fully, Mr. Sifton is a very convenient Attorney General for men of the stamp of Mr. Greenway. It was Mr. Sifton who told the government that the payments of July 1891 should be made to the Separate Schools, though Mr. Martin said it would be illegal to make them, because as he had said himself "he had looked into it" and learned that Mr. Martin did not know the meaning of his own acts. Now, before the last general elections he put on his glasses again and "looked into it" *the necessity for a corruption fund* to buy whiskey, pay Piling for operating in North Brandon, and buy up loose fish wherever found, and learned Ryan & Haney should be paid. Whenever Mr. Sifton looks into anything, the public may well heave a deep sigh for the safety of the public treasury.

PROHIBITION.

When going before the electors last July a majority of our present legislature, including members on both sides of the house, pledged themselves to take steps towards prohibition in Manitoba, the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating beverages, should the coming plebescite so demand. A vote was cast overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition, the legislature has now met in session, and members have to consider what steps to take. The great majority of them are temperance men, and, we believe, anxious to carry into effect the desire expressed through the plebescite; all would be plain sailing for prohibition but for one thing—the doubt which exists as to whether the passage of such a law is within the powers of provincial legislature. It will be remembered that nearly a year ago, during the last session of the old legislature Hon. Mr. Sifton spoke of there being much doubt on this point; and judging from recent utterances of Hon. Mr Greenway he has arrived at the opinion that prohibitory legislation is ultra vires.

The foregoing, as might be expected, is from the Winnipeg Tribune. In this article there is a well laid scheme to palliate the utter untruthfulness and duplicity of the local grit party, not by any new discovery on the part of the party but by an ingenious attempt to associate the opposition with the government party in a gross deception. Will the point have the manliness to name any Opposition candidates in the late contest, who said they would aid in the passing of any act prohibiting the importation or manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the province. Of course the Greenway candidates did make such promises, because they wanted, as they everdies, to capture votes through deception and fraud; but the opposition did not make them because they knew, as the Tribune now admits is the case, the local government had no power to pass such a measure—it can only be done by a Federal Act. It is true many of the Opposition candidates said, in the contest they were in favour of prohibition and would do what they could in legislation to weaken the liquor traffic; but it remained for their opponents to promise prohibition. The premier, it is alleged, has arrived at the conclusion a provincial prohibitory [measure, would be ultra vires. Yes! innocent soul that he is, he has now made the discovery he has not the power to do what he told the electors before the elections he would do. The constitutional powers of the province are as wide now as they were then, and he knows it, but his necessities are not now the same as they were then and there must be some explanation for his fraud upon the electorate. It is a great pity that politicians cannot conduct campaigns on candor and honor—that electors should be duped and dragged through the mire in this way, to keep any party in power, put in this kind of thing Premier Greenway takes the cake.

In dealing with Mr. Greenway's inconsistency in this matter, the Toronto Mail says:

The question is precisely where it was when Mr. Greenway declared he would test the powers of the province by passing a prohibitory act if the majority wanted it.

And to this his servile apologist in Winnipeg replies.

Now there seems to be little doubt that the subject of prohibitory liquor legislation, as a whole, is within the powers of the Dominion Parliament. Knowing this to be the fact, would not the legislature be placing the people of the province in a highly ridiculous position by enacting unconstitutional legislation.

This is the old game over again—an attempt to justify the government in straight lying when they did so with their eyes open. Messrs. Martin, Greenway and Smart could tell the Catholics before the elections of four years ago, if they got office they would not abolish separate schools, only to abolish them after getting into office by Catholic votes. In harmony with that record a few months ago they told the temperance people, to catch the temperance vote, if they were confirmed in office they would pass prohibitory legislation; and now after securing it by the temperance vote, they tell the temperance people, any Act they might pass would be unconstitutional. Does the history of Canada name such another lot of ticksters? We fancy next general elections they will tell the farmers if continued in office they will give them free trade with the whole world, with Japan thrown in.

STIFLING DISCUSSION.

That was a very small piece of business on the part of Mr. Greenway last week, when he refused the request of Mr. Macdonald, to adjourn the budget debate for a day or so until he, (Mr. Macdonald), would have an opportunity to look into the matter. The budget speech of a Treasurer or finance minister is always a document carefully prepared by the united action of every member of a Cabinet, so that they at least are familiar with all its details. It is a statement also on which no member of the opposition has any light until it is delivered. In the nature of things, then it is only a member who is familiar with government finance, that can give it anything like a reasonable criticism. Mr. Macdonald acknowledged in his request, what every man knew that he had not the necessary experience to deal with the matter properly offhand and asked a day or so to consider it, and the request was refused. Now, supposing such postponements were unusual, they are not unheard of, and no injury could be done the country by granting the requested delay. On the other hand, by stifling the discussion that might have followed from an adjournment a grave wrong has been done the country. The public wants to know whether the financing of the government is all its friends claim for it, and wherein the opposition could suggest alterations or improvements, but Greenway and Co. are bound an investigation shall not be made if they can prevent it. We question much if any but the immediate followers in the government will defend the act.

We are frequently asked what are Mr. Daly's ideas of the movement of the farmers to lessen the tariff as it effects them, and we have once for all to say we do not know. Every person should remember that the budget speech represents fully and completely the public opinions, at least, of all members of the cabinet. In caucus or council, ministers may express themselves as they like, but when it comes to a public utterance on any question they must all be a unit—if they cannot do this the dissenting members must resign. We know of no reason why Mr. Daly should not in Council urge modifications in the tariff on his colleagues, but as we have said above we know nothing more about it. In our next issue we will publish his speech on the tariff, as it appears in Hansard, and from that our readers must draw their own conclusions. We do not intend to make either ideas or words for any representative.

MR. BOYD ON THE BUDGET.

Boyd delivered his maiden speech shortly after midnight. He spoke ten minutes. He dwelt on the rapid development and progress of Manitoba and the Northwest during the last ten years. Speaking for himself and the people he represented, he had to admit that he was not exactly satisfied with the recent reductions in the tariff. The minister of finance, however, assured him that the subject would be fully gone into during recess and would result in the careful revision of the tariff next session. Dealing with manufacturing industries, he said great progress had been achieved in the past decade. In Manitoba not many years ago farmers paid $270 for binders, but now prices for better articles had been reduced to $140. If Canada did not possess industries, where, he asked, would the people find employment? Assuredly not in this country. Observation and travel confirmed his belief that there was no place in America where money could be secured so cheaply as in Manitoba. He ridiculed the idea that the National Policy way responsible for the low price of wheat. The visible supply to-day was 105,000,000 bushels, the largest ever known in the history of the world, and the prices were fixed in the open market. He questioned the correctness of Senator Bucklin's figures regarding prices in Manitoba, claiming that the statements from Shell river was not on infallible authority. He criticized the late Mackenzie administration in its policy towards the west. He said there were no happier people on the face of the earth than the people of Manitoba and the Territories. Contrast their condition with the situation in many of the western states. Never in his experience had he met a beggar in Manitoba; poverty was unknown. He did not propose to act like Calvin—Foster had promised a revision and for his part he believed the promises would be carried out.

The Brandon Times declares the Local Government is not afraid to deal with the liquor question and do the will of the people in that they are memorialising the Dominion Government to enact a law prohibiting the sale and importation of liquor into the province. The print under its new management is very anxious to find a soft spot for its friends to fall on. Why does it not come out straight and tell the truth assuring the public they were a body of hypocrites in declaring before last elections they would pass a prohibitory measure themselves.

The new wheelsman of the Brandon Times insinuates some speakers at the Farmers' Meeting here forced themselves, for self-glorification. Will he have the kindness to name a speaker there, not a farmer, who was not urged by the farmers to be present? If the new wheelsman was not urged, though he attempted to self-glorify, it was because the farmers, to use the words of the immortal Pope, know "ther' aint nothin' to him."

Pipe Smokers.

You may be satisfied with the brands of tobaccos you have been using for years. Grant it: that you are satisfied As there is always room for improvement, we ask you to try our OTO CHUB PLUG, or cut smoking tobacco, and we believe you will be BETTER satisfied. In any case a trial wont hurt you. Don't delay upon the order of buying, but buy at once. Aug. 18 ad.

RICH PLUM PUDDING.

THIS delicious confection is nicely calculated to produce dyspepsia, heartburn, biliary troubles and headache. Burdock Blood Bitters is equally well calculated to cure these troubles and has proved its powers in hundreds of cases. B. B. B. regulates and purifies the entire system.

1892, "The Cream of the Havana Crop."

"La Cadena" and "La Flora" brands of cigars are undoubtedly superior in quality and considerably lower in price than any brand imported. Prejudiced smokers will not admit to this to be the case. The connisseur knows it. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.
Dec. 22, '92.

WANTED.

TWO Carloads Potatoes, One Carload Choice Seed Oats Samples required.
Address,
JOHN SHARPLES
Calgary, Alberta.
Feb. 23, '93.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF

Valuable Farm Property

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at time of sale, there will be sold by Public Auction by W. H. Hooper, Auctioneer, at his rooms on Rosser Avenue, in the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, on Saturday, March 11th, 1893, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being composed of the North half of Section 7, in Township 8 and Range 19, west of the Principal Meridian, in the Province of Manitoba, containing by admeasurement 325 acres more or less.

Terms of Sale: 25 per cent. on day of sale and the balance in thirty days. For further particulars apply to

DALY & COLDWELL,
Vendors' Solicitors,
Brandon, Feb. 15, '93. Brandon.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS will be received until Saturday, March 11th, for the position of Sec-Treas. of Whitewood Municipality. Guarantee Bonds to the amount of not less than $5,000, to be furnished by applicant.

A. E. Kilgour,
Acting Clerk.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Court House, &c., at Regina, N. W. T." will be received at this office until Monday, the 20th March, 1893, for the several works required in the erection of Court House, &c., at Regina, N. W. T.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Departments of Public Works, Ottawa, and Dominion Public Works Office, Regina, on and after Friday, 24th February, and tenders will not be considered unless made on forms supplied and with the actual signature of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to FIVE PER CENT. OF AMOUNT OF TENDER, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
SECRETARY.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 21st February, 1893.

THE RYAN & HANEY CLAIM.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 16, 1889.

Hugh Ryan, Toronto.

SIR,—Inclosed I send you provincial cheque for $14,168.20. This is the amount decided to by our chief engineer as being entitled to, apart from the award, but including the award. This does not include the cost of the injunction suits, as to which I have nothing here to decide. Please send in your account for that in detail and I will deal with it. This payment of $14,168.20 is made entirely without prejudice to the question of the validity of the award; and it is payment by us in no way affects our right to dispute the same.

(Sgd.) JOSEPH MARTIN.

WINNIPEG, April 25, 1888.

Hugh Ryan, Toronto.

On the 16th of February I sent you provincial cheque for $14,168.20 in satisfaction with the amount claimed by you from this Government. I have never received any acknowledment of the receipt. Did you get it? Of course you understand that we do not propose to pay any more than that amount, and are doing nothing that you should file a petition of right against us.

(Sgd.) JOSEPH MARTIN.

March 13th, 1891, Messrs. Hough & Campbell, barristers, of this city, wrote the Railway Commissioner on behalf of Ryan & Haney, asking payment of the claim, and Hon. Joseph Martin, Railway commissioner, replied on the 16th, 1891, to Hough & Campbell, that no offer of settlement had been made by the Government and he had never made an offer whatsoever.

The following communication on the matter speaks for itself:

TORONTO, April 22, 1892.

Hugh Ryan, Greenway.

We would respectfully ask that we be paid the balance due to us on account of the construction of the Red River Valley railway, as per our contract with the Government of Manitoba. In the early part of the year 1888 a board of arbitration was mutually appointed between the Government and us to settle the amount then due us on said contract; and on the 15th of February, 1888, they made an award in our favor for the sum of $58,801 40. Of this amount $14,168 20 was paid to us on the 22nd February, 1888, and the balance, with interest, still remains unpaid.

We also beg to say that the railway was taken consequently by the government to a railway company at a price to cover the entire cost, including the full amount of the award in our favor, and which amount was paid to the government, thus clearly establishing the fact that your government found this money was justly due to us.

We would also beg to say that we cannot for a moment believe that your government, which has been so successful and honorable in all its financial transactions, would desire to place your young growing and prosperous province before the financial institutions or money markets of the world in the position of withholding one dollar that belongs to a private individual.

I would be pleased to go to Winnipeg to settle this matter, if you wish me to do so. I am anxious to get it settled. Please write me as soon as possible.

RYAN & HANEY,
P. E. Ryan.

(Sgd.)

Early after session, on May 17, 1892, the following order in council was passed: The hon. the railway commissioner has submitted a report setting forth that he had under consideration the claim of Messrs. Ryan & Haney referring to in the letter, a copy of which is hereto attached, arising out of a contract let by the late government of this province for work upon the Red River Valley Railway. The said claim was submitted, after arbitration by the late government, and an award was made in favor of Ryan & Haney for the sum of $58,801.45; upon the 15th day of February, 1889, the sum of $14,168.20 was paid to Messrs. Ryan & Haney, the government having doubts at that time whether it was bound to pay any further amount. While there appears to be some doubt the strict legal liability of the government under the award, it is probable that the claim can be enforced, if proceeded on in a court of law. Apart from strictly legal aspect of the case, it is clear that the said award was considered a part of the amount which the government would require to pay for the said railway inasmuch as it included in the statement of the cost of the railway which was paid to the Government of Manitoba by the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Co., when the latter company purchased the Red River Valley Railway.

The claim of Messrs. Ryan & Haney under said award, is now as follows:

Amount of award	$58,801 40
Interest at 6 per cent. to Feb. 15th 1893	3,518 26
	$62,319 72
Less cash paid Feb 22nd, 1889	14,168 26
	$48,174 46
Interest for three years and three months at 5 per cent	8,392 04
	$57,556 50

Under the circumstances, considering the legal liability of the Government for the payment of the whole amount, and the fact that the government has actually paid of the whole of the amount of the award, on the recommendation of the hon. minister, the committee advise that Messrs. Ryan & Haney be offered the balance in full settlement of their claims.

On Dec. 1st, 1892, Mr. H. Ryan again wrote from Toronto asking for amount. This was answered as follows:

WINNIPEG, Dec. 5, 1892.

Hugh Ryan, Esq., Toronto.

SIR—I have before me yours of the 1st inst., and addressed to the Attorney General, in reference to your claim against the Government in connection with work on the R R V Ry, and again requesting payment of the same.

Some months ago the Government took the matter up, and I was authorized to offer you without prejudice the sum of $14,000 provided you were prepared to accept that amount in settlement in full of the claim. Upon further consideration, however, I deemed it but right that the question should be laid before the Legislature so that they might, if they saw it fit, with the facts of the case before them, agree to such settlement; although the legislature had from time to time voted an amount, including other monies, sufficient to enable the Government to settle, with you had an agreement been reached, no special sum had any time been voted for that purpose.

It is expected that the Legislature will meet early in the year and if you are willing accept the amount mentioned in full, I shall be prepared to recommend the vote at the approaching session.

(Sgd.) THOMAS GREENWAY,
Railway Commissioner.

Mr. Ryan replies as follows:

TORONTO, Dec. 29, 1892.

Mr. Thomas Greenway, Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of Dec. 5th, I am prepared to abide by the acceptance of your offer of the 25th June last, viz., $45,000. I think I am entitled to interest on the amount from the 25th of June last time of payment.

(Sgd.) HUGH RYAN.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 1, 1893.

Hugh Ryan, Toronto.

SIR,—Referring to yours under date of the 29th December last. You appear to have understood what was said when we were speaking of your claim in June last, as I did not then make an offer; the first and only offer I made you in this matter is contained in my letter to you of the 5th December last.

(Signed) THOS. GREENWAY,
Railway Commissioner.

THE HOCKEY TEAM.

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 23.—Last night the Winnipeg hockey team met the club of this town and defeated them by a score of ten goals to four. The Winnipeg team was composed as follows: Goal, Stow; point, Dennison; cover point, McCulloch; forwards, Armytage, Beckett, Howard, Girdlestone. The play was an easy going game on the part of the Winnipeg team and a succession of rushes on the part of their opponents in the game. When not making a rush down field the Niagara men were bunched in goal, but could not protect themselves against the attacks of Armytage, Howard and Beckett. The rink was even smaller and more cramped than at London. To-night there are no games, but on Friday the boys play a picked team from the Toronto clubs and propose to start for home on Saturday night.

Spring Stallion Show.

The Brandon Agricultural Society intend holding in the early part of April, 1893, a stallion show similar to those conducted in the past, open for competition to stallions owned and intended for service in Manitoba. Large posters setting forth classes and premiums will be issued at an early date. In connection with their show the society intend holding an auction sale of horses and cattle for the convenience of farmers and others who may have such to dispose of, both these it is expected will take place on the City Hall Square, in the City of Brandon.

Full particulars on application to the Secretary.

S. A. BEDFORD, Pres. T. HARKNESS, Secy.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the

CONSUMERS CORDAGE COMPANY, Ltd.

have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. for three months ending February 1st, 1893, payable at the Head Office of the Company, Montreal, on March 1st, 1893, to shareholders of record February 26th, 1893.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to March 1st inclusive.

CHAS. R. MORRIS,
Secretary.

Montreal, Feb. 17th, 1893.

Brandon Farmers Institute.

MEETINGS each alternate Saturday, City Hall, Brandon. Next meeting, March 4th, at 2 p.m. Papers will be read by Charles Braithwaite, of Portage la Prairie; Rev. Geo. Rogers and S. C. Bryan, subject, "How best to Combat Combines."

HY. NICHOL, Pres. E. E. A. LEECH, Secy.

CITY OF BRANDON.

Assessment Notice.

ALL Parties who have, during the past year, effected changes in their properties by purchase, sale or otherwise, are requested to furnish full particulars concerning the same to the Assessor without delay in order that said properties may be correctly placed on the Roll for 1893. Office: City Hall.

H. G. DICKSON, - Assessor.

BRANDON MAIL.

Thursday, March 9, 1893.

A CALGARY MIRACLE.

THE MOST WONDERFUL CASE EVER RECORDED IN THE NOTRHWEST.

Miss Lela Cullen is Rescued From What Her Physicians and Friends Thought to be Her Deathbed.

Winnipeg Tribune.

Calgary, N. W. T., Oct. 20, 1892.—For some time past the residents of this town have been deeply interested in the case of Miss Lela Cullen, a young lady, who had so nearly approached the portals of the great unknown, that her friends despaired of her recovery and who has now fully, indeed almost miraculously, regained her health and strength. Having read on various occasions in the Tribune the particulars of what appeared to be miraculous cures, your correspondent determined to investigate the case of Miss Cullen, and now sends you the particulars fully believing that you will be justified in giving them the widest publication.

When your correspondent visited the residence of Mrs. Cullen the mother of the young lady, he was courteously received, and in reply to his enquiries as to whether she would be willing to give the facts of her daughter's wonderful recovery, for publication for the benefit of other sufferers, Mrs. Cullen readily assented. "My daughter's first illness," said Mrs. Cullen, was in June, 1890, when she was taken with the measles. At that time she was seventeen years of age tall, fine looking and exceedingly healthy, weighing about 140 pounds. All the family took the measles, and all got over them without trouble, except Lela. Her case from the first baffled all the ordinary remedies used for that disease, and as the measles did not come out, a physician was called in. He administered remedies, but with no better results, and her case seemed to baffle the physician's skill. After a few weeks my daughter began to improve somewhat, but did not regain her former strength, and six weeks after she was first taken ill, her face, neck, and limbs broke out in blotches. The doctor was again called in and said it was the measles getting out of her system, and that she would soon be all right again. The doctor's statement was not verified however, for not only did my daughter not improve, but she gradually grew worse. Soon after she began to swell, first the feet, then the limbs, breast and face became puffed up. Another doctor was called in and he pronounced her trouble dropsy resulting from the measles. The doctor attended her all winter, and although he seemed to do all in his power for her she gradually became weaker and weaker. She did not eat, and tonics failed to improve her appetite, and as she gradually grew weaker she lost her courage, felt that hope of life was fast slipping away. In the spring, the doctor's medicine having done her no good, was discontinued, and instead he gave her preparations of beef, iron and wine, hypophosphites, eggs, cream, etc. In fact, stimulants of this kind had to be constantly forced upon her to keep her alive and I gave up all hope of her recovery and in my misery waited for her death. She was now so weak that she could not walk across the floor, and in order to rest her we would lift her into a chair, where she would sit for a short while when we would again place her in bed. She was slowly but surely dying before our eyes, and nothing we could do for her was of avail. She was still puffed up, and nothing the doctor's could do would reduce the swelling. Her limbs would no longer support her and she could only sit up a very short time each day. In this condition she lingered until August, 1891, some fifteen months after she was first taken ill, and while we were sorrowfully awaiting what seemed the inevitable end, a ray of hope came. I read in a newspaper of a remarkable cure from the use of Dr. William's Pink Pills for Pale People, and while I feared that I had heard of this wonderful medicine too late, I hoped almost against hope and sent to the headquarters of the company, at Brockville, Ont., for a supply. At this time, Lela was not able to be removed from bed, her weight was reduced to 90 pounds and her lips were blue. You will thus see how little hope there appeared for her when she began the use of Dr. William's Pink Pills. After she had taken the first box, although there was no visible improvement, she thought they were doing her good, and her spirits began to rise. At the end of the second box I could notice the improvement, and Lela was very hopeful and felt life was returning to her again. After she had been taking Dr. William's Pink Pills for a month, she was able to get up, and by October she was so well that she could superintend work about the house. She still continued taking the Pills, and rapidly recovered all her old time health, strength and spirits. I cannot tell you," continued Mrs. Cullen, "how deeply grateful I am for the wonderful medicine that saved my daughter's life. You may be sure that both me and mine will always warmly recommend it, as we have every reason to do."

WHAT A PROMINENT DRUGGIST SAYS.

Your correspondent then called upon Mr. J. G. Templeton, the well-known druggist on Stephen avenue. In reply to an enquiry as to what he could tell about Dr. William's Pink Pills, Mr. Templeton replied, "What can I tell you about Pink Pills? Well I can tell you they are the most wonderful medicine I ever handled. I had experience with them in Ontario before coming out here, and in all my experience as a druggist, I never knew any medicine have such a wonderful demand, or give such great satisfaction. My experience here has been like my experience in Ontario, all who have used Dr. William's Pink Pills speak in their praise, and if were to tell you how many boxes I am selling here daily, you would be readily excused for being somewhat incredulous. If I am asked to recommend a medicine, I unhesitatingly recommend Dr. William's Pink Pills, and my confidence in them has never been misplaced. I have already said the demand for Pink Pills is astonishing, and they invariably give the best satisfaction. I know this to be so from the statements of customers. I sold here and in Ontario, thousands of boxes, and have no hesitation in recommending them as a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over work or excess of any nature.

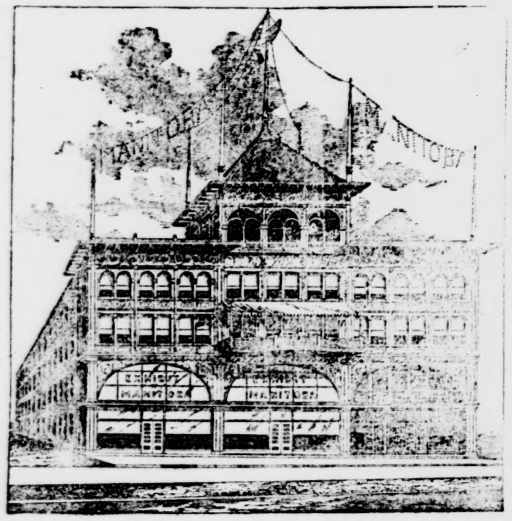
These pills are manufactured by the Dr. William's Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cts. a box, or six boxes for $2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. William's Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen, or by the hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Dr. William's Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. William's Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

WHEN IN DESPAIR.

When in despair of being cured of lung troubles there is still a hope, and a strong hope of perfect cure in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This medicine cures even after all others have failed, and no one suffering from coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc., need despair of cure while Norway Pine Syrup is obtainable.

The following was formerly to be found in the Ashburton churchyard:

"Here I lie at the chancel door,
Here I lie because I am poor;
The further in the more you pay!
Here I lie as warm as they."



MANITOBA WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING.

Great Northwest Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect TUESDAY, NOV. 1st, 1892.

WEST BOUND Read down. Mixed Freight and Passenger, Monday and Friday. Freight train, Wednesday.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	EAST BOUND Read up. Mixed Freight and Passenger, Monday and Friday. Freight train, Wednesday.
		Leave. Arrive.	
11.45	....	Chater Junction	19.47
12.34	10.4	....*Forest....	19.10
12.58	18.1	....Varcoe....	18.43
13.43	27.6	...Rapid City...	18.05
14.05	32.3	...Pettiplece...	17.35
14.50	42.8	...Oak River...	16.55
15.15	51	....Hamiota....	16.15
ARRIVE.		*Flag Station.	LEAVE.

The Company reserve the right to make such variations in this Time Table, with or without notice, as circumstances may require.

J. CODD, President. A. CODD, Sec.-Treas. P. BOGUE, Superintendent, Brandon. Brandon, Man

MANITOBA & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

TIME CARD

Taking Effect Dec. 1st, 1892.

Regular passenger trains run as follows:

WESTBOUND

Leave Winnipeg at 11:05 Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Portage la Prairie, Rapid City, and intermediate stations. Mixed trains leave Minnedosa on arrival of passenger trains as below.

EASTBOUND.

Leave Rap. City and intermediate stations, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Mixed trains arrive at Minnedosa as below.

Regular eastbound passenger trains make close connection at Portage la Prairie with Canadian Pacific westbound trains, and at Winnipeg with eastbound trains of that company.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.		Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.	
Leave.				Arrive.	
11.05			....Winnipeg....	17.25	
12.00			Portage la Prairie	15.20	
14.45		91	....†Gladstone....	13.55	
15.50		117	....Neepawa....	12.38	
16.35		135	....Minnedosa....	11.45	
17.45 ar.		150	Rapid City	lv. 10.10	
Mixed Tues'y to Russel only.	Pass'r Thurs. only.		STATIONS.	Mixed Pass'r Mon'y Fridy from Yorkton only.	Wed'y Russel
17.00	16.45	Lv	Minnedosa	Ar 11.35	11.05
18.10	*9.35		....Newdale....	10.40	9.40
19.40	18.24		....Shoal Lake....	9.57	8.10
21.30	19.45		....†Birtle....	8.35	6.50
22.55	20.25		....Binscarth....	7.55	6.00
23.25			....Russel....		3.00
4.00	27.15	Ar	....Yorkton....	Lv 5.05	24.10

* Meals.

Trains stop at stations between Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg only when signalled, or when there are passengers to alight.

W. R. BAKER, General Superintendent. A. McDONALD, Gen. Passenger Agent

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

TIME CARD—Taking effect on Sunday, Nov. 30, 1892. (Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound. Brandon Express, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.	St. Paul Express, Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	South Bound. St. Paul Express, Daily.	Brandon Express, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
2.50p	4.10p	0	....Winnipeg....	11.15a	1.00p
2.45p	4.00p	3.0	..Portage Junction..	11.25a	1.10p
2.30p	3.40p	9.3	....St. Norbert....	12.00p	1.24p
2.17p	3.31p	15.5	....Cartier....	12.25p	1.37p
1.9p	3.12p	23.5	....St. Agathe....	12.47p	1.55p
1.50p	3.04p	27.4	....Union Point....	12.57p	2.05p
1.39p	2.51p	32.5	....Silver Plains....	1.01p	2.13p
1.20p	2.32p	40.4	....Morris....	1.20p	2.30p
	2.18p	46.8	....St. Jean....	1.35p	
	1.57p	56.0	....Letellier....	1.57p	
	1.25p	65.0	....Emerson....	2.15p	
	1.15p	68.1	....Pembina....	2.25p	
	9.35a	108.	....Grand Forks....	6.00p	
	5.35a	223.	....Winnipeg Junction....	9.55p	
	8.35p	470.	....Minneapolis....	6.30a	
	8.00p	481.	....St. Paul....	7.00a	
	9.00a	485.	....Chicago....	9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound. Freight, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Passenger, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS	West Bound. Passenger, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Freight, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
1.40a	2.55p		....Winnipeg....	1.00p	3.00a
2.50p	1.15p		....Morris....	2.30p	7.30a
6.40p	12.35p	10	....Lowe Farm....	3.03p	8.15a
5.46p	12.27p	21.2	....Myrtle....	3.31p	9.05a
5. 4p	12.15p	25.9	....Roland....	3.43p	9.25a
4.46p	11.57a	38.5	....Rosebank....	4.02p	9.55a
4.10p	11.42a	39.6	....Miami....	4.15p	10.25a
3.25p	11.20a	49.0	....Deerwood....	4.38p	11.15a
2.50p	11.00a	54.1	....Altamont....	4.56p	11.48a
2.18p	10.49a	62.1	....Somerset....	5.10p	12.25p
1.43p	10.33a	68.4	....Swan Lake....	5.21p	1.00p
1.17p	10.19a	74.6	....Indian Springs....	5.39p	1.30p
12.50p	10.05a	79.4	....Marchwell....	5.50p	1.50p
12.22p	9.50a	86.1	....Greenway....	6.06p	2.25p
11.51a	9.35a	92.3	....Baldur....	6.21p	3.00p
11.04a	9.12a	102	....Belmont....	6.45p	3.50p
10.26a	8.52a	109.7	....Hilton....	7.21p	4.29p
9.49a	8.40a	117.1	....Ashdown....	7.35p	5.03p
9.35a	8.30a	120	....Wawanesa....	7.47p	5.16p
8.48a	8.06a	129.5	....Rounthwaite....	8.11p	6.09p
8.10a	7.48a	137.2	....Martinville....	8.35p	6.48p
7.30a	7.30a	145.1	....Brandon....	8.55p	7.30p

West-bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound. Mixed No. 144, Mon., Wed., Fri.	Pass. No. 148, Tues., Thurs., Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS	West Bound. Pass. No. 147, Tues., Thurs., Sat.	Mixed No. 143, Mon., Wed., Fri.
12.15p	12.10p	0	....Winnipeg....	4.15p	3.40p
11.50a	11.52a	3	..Portage Junction..	4.25p	4.00p
11.18a	11.33a	11.5	....St. Charles....	4.49p	4.20p
11.07a	11.28a	14.7	....Headingly....	4.56p	4.35p
10.4a	11.12a	21	....White Plains....	5.05p	5.00p
10.5a	10.54a	28	....Gravel Pit....	5.25p	5.27p
9.55a	10.40a	31	....Lasalle Tank....	5.31p	5.50p
9.38a	10.40a	35.2	....Eustace....	5.40p	5.49p
9.11a	10.26a	42.1	....Oakville....	5.56p	6.13p
8.25a	9.55a	55.5	....Portage la Prairie....	6.25p	7.00p

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.

Pullman Palace Sleepers and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express Daily.

Connections at Winnipeg Junction with train for all points in Montana, Washington, Oregon British Columbia and California; also, close connection at Chicago with Eastern lines.

For further information apply to

CHAS. S. FEE, G.P. & T.A., St. Paul. H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agent, Winnipeg.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Transcontinental Highway. Connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

THROUGH TIME TABLE

EAST AND WEST

Read Down. Atl. Ex.	STATIONS.	Read Up. Pac. Ex.
7.00 p.m.	....San Francisco, N.P....	7.45 a.m.
10.00 p.m.	....Portland, Ore., N.P....	6.30 a.m.
3.00 p.m.	....Tacoma, Wash....	10.00 a.m.
5.00 p.m.	....Seattle, Wash....	2.00 a.m.
9.00	A Lv.... Victoria.... Ar	19.30 .....
13.00	....Vancouver....	14.25 .....
17.10	....New Westminster....	14.22 .....
20.10	....North Bend....	7.40 .....
4.18	....Kamloops....	20.00 .....
13.15	....Glacier House....	14.25 .....
16.40	....Donald....	12.35 .....
17.15	....Golden....	11.45 .....
19.50	....Field....	9.50 .....
23.30	....Banff Hot Springs....	8.30 .....
2.08	....Canmore....	5.45 .....
2.30	....Calgary....	2.30 .....
8.40	....Medicine Hat....	18.25 .....
10.25	....Dunmore....	18.02 .....
12.15	....Maple Creek....	16.05 .....
16.40	....Swift Current....	12.30 .....
21.40	....Moosejaw....	8.40 .....
23.40	....Regina....	5.45 .....
1.15	....Qu'Appelle....	4.15 .....
3.50	....Broadview....	1.40 .....
7.51	....Virden....	21.48 .....
LOCAL.		LOC.
10.00	Ar ....Brandon.... Lv	Ar 19.30 .....
11.15	7.15 Lv ....Brandon.... Lv	Ar 20.25 ..... 21.45
12.17	8.20 ....Carberry....	19.24	22.18
14.12	10.05 ....Portage la Prairie....	17.25	20.40
14.55	10.25 ....High Bluff....	17.02	20.4
16.30	12.15 ....Winnipeg....	15.40	18.45
11.30 a.m.	A Lv.... Winnipeg.... Ar	A 14.45 p.m.	
13.10	....Morris....	13.07 a.m.	
14.05	....Gretna....	12.08	
4.00 p.m.	....Grand Forks....	8.45	
8.00	....Fargo....	5.05	
3.30	....Duluth....	8.00	
6.15 a.m.	....Minneapolis....	7.10 p.m.	
7.15	Ar.... St. Paul.... Lv	6.40	
7.10	....Kansas City....	5.40	
7.40	....St. Louis....	9.05	
10.00 p.m.	Ar ....Chicago.... Lv	11.00	
17.45	p De.... Winnipeg.... Ar	a 10.10	
18.40	....Selkirk East....	9.21	
23.55	G ....Rat Portage....	b 5.40	
6.10	....Ignace....	b 22.15	
12.00	....Fort William....	15.15	
13.15	c ....Port Arthur.... Lv	14.20	
3.30 p.m.	....Port Arthur.... Ar	p 8.15	
8.40	....Schreiber....	c 9.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m.	....Chapleau....	8.30 p.m.	
3.10 p.m.	....Sudbury....	c 1.12	
7.00	d Lv.... North Bay.... Ar	c 8.0 a.m.	
4.30 a.m.	....Toronto....	11.00 p.m.	
9.04	....Hamilton....	6.50	
1.30	....Niagara Falls....	4.55	
12.15 p.m.	....Wingham....	2.15	
11.55	....London....	9.00	
12.05	....St. Thomas....	8.05	
2.55	e Ar.... Detroit.... Lv	e 12.05	
6.30	e Lv.... North Bay.... Ar	c 9.45 a.m.	
12.05 a.m.	e ....Pembroke....	4.12	
2.30	....Renfrew....	2.50	
3.30	Ar.... Carleton Junc.... Ar	1.30 p.m.	
10.30	e Lv.... Prescott.... Ar	e 1.50	
2.25 p.m.	....Brockville....	3.00	
4.10 a.m.	....Ottawa....	12.20 a.m.	
8.00	....Montreal....	8.40 p.m.	
2.40 p.m.	....Quebec....	1.15	
7.00 a.m.	....New York, N.Y.C....	7.30	
8.50 p.m.	....Boston, B. & M....	9.00 a.m.	
1.10	....St. John....	6.10 p.m.	
10.30	Ar.... Halifax.... Lv	6.40	

BRANCH LINES.

A			K
11.20	10.50 Lv	Winnipeg Ar	14.30 16.40
11.03	12.05	....Morris....	13.03 15.07
10.34	12.36	....Rosenfeld Junc....	12.36 14.55
11.05		....Gretna....	12.05
	11.47	....Morden....	13.55
	11.55	....Manitou....	12.30
	16.30	....Pilot Mound....	11.00
	16.45	....Crystal City....	10.40
	18.30	....Killarney....	9.0
	19.05	....Boissevain....	8.10
	19.55	....Deloraine....	8.00
	20.25	....Medora....	7.30
	20.50 Ar	....Napinka.... Lv	7.0
11.45	j Lv....	Brandon	Ar. k 11.00
10.05		....Beresford....	9.15
18.00		....Souris....	8.50
19.05		....Monteith Junction....	*
19.45		....Delleau....	6.25
21.15		....Pipestone....	5.00
22.00		....Reston....	4.00
15	j Lv	Winnipeg	Ar j 16.20
10.40		Dominion City	13.30
11.15	Ar.	Emerson	Lv. 12.45
18.00	j Lv.	Winnipeg	Ar k 9.0
19.50	Ar	West Selkirk	Lv 8.35
10.50	j Lv.	Winnipeg	Ar k 16.15
11.24		Headingly	15.35
13.25		....Carman....	13.00
15.55		....Treherne....	2.00
14.15		....Holland....	11.45
15.11		....Cypress River....	11.4
15.39		....Glenboro....	10.50
16.01		....Stockton....	10.20
16.42		....Methven....	10.0
17.00	Ar	....Neepawa....	Lv 9.45
18.00		....Souris....	8.00
18.20		....Monteith....	7.25
18.47		....Hartney....	7.0
19.50	Ar	....Napinka....	Lv 5.0
7.15	k	....Melita....	21.40
8.30		....Pierson....	j 20.25
9.15		....Gainsborough....	19.40
9.50		....Carievale....	19.0
10.30		....Carnduff....	18.35
12.00		....Oxbow....	17.0
12.00		....Alameda....	16.0
11.30		....Hirsch....	14.0
16.15	Ar	....Estevan....	Lv 13.0
7.15	k Lv.	Winnipeg	Ar 8.00
8.30		....Stony Mountain....	7.3
15.45	Ar	....Stonewall....	Lv k 19.0
Tues. & Sat.			Mon. & Thu
7.00	Lv.	Regina	Ar 22.0
8.12		....Lumsden....	19.3
9.15		....Saskatoon....	12.3
16.42		....Clark's Crossing....	11.7
19.00		....Duck Lake....	9.0
21.00	Ar.	....Prince Albert....	Lv 7.0
Mon. & Thu			Wed. & Sat
8.00	Lv.	Calgary	Ar 19.0
12.00		....Innisfail....	15.0
13.20		....Red Deer....	13.3
19.00	Ar.	Edmonton	Lv 9.0
Wed. & Sat.			Wed. & Sat
8.00	Lv.	Calgary	Ar 21.0
8.52		....Mantopore....	20.12
10.05		....High River....	19.0
13.00	Ar.	....MacLeod....	Lv 16.0

REFERENCES.

a, daily; n, daily except Sunday; c, daily except Monday; n, daily except Tuesday; n, daily except Wednesday; e, daily except Thursday; o, daily except Friday; u, daily except Saturday; j, Monday, Wednesday, Friday; k, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday; L, Tuesday, Friday.

Trains east of Brandon run on Central standard time; between Brandon and Donald on Mountain standard time, and west of Donald on Pacific standard time.

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THE LIFE AFTER DEATH.

CAMILLE FLAMMARION ON "EXPERIENCES IN THE INFINITE."

The Many Abodes of the Soul—Its Knowledge of Past and Present Events—The Evolution of the Spirit and Organic Life.

Of the several imaginative and speculative tales which have recently issued from the press, none is more scientific and worthily imaginative than the volume by Camille Flammarion, entitled "Lumen, Experiences in the Infinite." The author is an astronomer who, it is well known, has good standing in the world of science. He is also, as "Lumen" bears witness, an imaginative genius of a high order. No man of mind can read these pages with feeling that he has indeed made excursions into the infinite, without feeling that he has been uplifted to new horizons; given a new view of the universe and a new basis for faith in an eternity of evolution, which forever will be fulfilling the will of an unknown and unknowable omniscience.

The chapters of this book are mostly in dialogue form, between "Quaerens," an astronomer of Earth, and "Lumen," the disembodied spirit of one who when on earth was the astronomer's friend. What no man has ever done (as those without faith in the Christ, in Swedenborg, or in spirit communication in general, will assert), "Lumen" is supposed to do, that is, return to earth and tell of his experiences after death. This promise, therefore, is purely imaginary; but the things which "Lumen" tells are either the facts of astronomy, or possibilities logically springing from those facts. Beyond the first assumption of a spirit able to come back and converse after death, there is little in this book which the most exact scientist can challenge.

And what a fascinating field it opens up, merely by reminding the reader of some certain physical laws, especially those of light. Note a few conditions which may exist beyond the sphere of earth's influence:

Light travels at the rate of 75,000 leagues a second. If a spirit were to fly from earth with this velocity, it would by looking back, perpetually see things as they were at the instant of its departure. If the spirit out-traveled light it would come into light-waves, which had left earth ahead of it, and would see events which had taken place before its departure.

This, crudely, is the key to the disclosures of "Lumen." Light requires nearly 72 years to reach from earth to the star Capella. If the spirit of man, released by death, could cross this interval instantly, it would, by looking back to the little sphere it had just quitted, witness the scenes that occurred 72 years previous to death. Thus "Lumen," from Capella, beholds himself a child, and during later periods of his life. Nor is it necessary to rest 72 years on the distant star, thus to have his whole earthly life passed in review before him, by means of the courier light. Let the spirit but fly towards Earth, thus following up the stream of light, and it compresses into the time of its flight, even though that be instantaneous, all the episodes of the 72 years of earthly existence. Here then is a transformation of the past into the present and a verification that "a thousand years are but as a day," merely by applying the laws of light to the vast interplanetary spaces. It is possible to conceive that, by receding from the earth with a velocity greater than that of light, the whole history of the sphere may be upheld. Similarly, to a spirit coursing the interplanetary spaces, the history of other stars, planets and systems is revealed.

"Lumen" develops—cunningly keeping in line with what we know of physical laws—the theory that the soul has many abodes, in many bodies of many kinds, on different planets. Organic life takes queer forms in some of the regions of the universe—and here our astronomer lets his fancy fly free. In one place there exist beings who are in constant activity, to whom it is death to rest, as on the earth it is death to cease breathing. Again, there is a world of men plants, "vegetable races more advanced than those which live like you and me, which feel, think, reason and speak. * * * * Because the brain is the terrestrial organ of intelligence on the earth, do you therefore think that there must be similar brains, cerebellums and spinal columns on all the worlds in space? That would be too simple an error. The law of progress governs the vital systems of each of the worlds. These vital systems differ according to the internal nature and the particular forces of each world. When it has progressed sufficiently to be capable of entering into the service of the moral world, the spirit, more or less developed, appears there." An interesting argument is made to show that if, in the evolution of organic life on our globe, the earlier forms had remained fixed to the rocks, organs of locomotion would not have appeared, and man, by the natural working of physical law, might have become highly developed as a physical and mental organism, while remaining as fixed in place as the trees.

These arguments and reflections are fantastic, but the general trend of the book is to stimulate the thought in novel and ennobling ways. In the following paragraph, for instance, there is a thought, for the appreciation of which a knowledge of science will help, yet which carries with it infinite suggestiveness to the romancer, as well as something of sanction and comfort to the avowed spiritist:

"There is an infinity of ways of perceiving the action of the forces of nature. All that you know, all that it would be possible for you to know, through the medium of your terrestrial senses, is as nothing compared to what is. So true is this that it might be quite possible for beings to exist upon the earth, essentially different from you, possessing neither eyes nor ears, nor any of your senses, but endowed with other senses and capable of perceiving what you do not perceive, and who, while living in the same world with you, know what you cannot know, and form an idea of nature altogether different from that which you form of it."

In other words, what is beyond appreciation by our senses, we know nothing about; but, just as there are probably light-waves beyond the violet which we cannot see, so there may be, living on the earth, embodiments (so to speak) of souls as noble as ours, pursuing their appointed course of evolution as we pursue ours, encountering the human without knowing it, as to the human they are invisible and impalpable; or—humiliating thought!—of beings superior to us, in that, while they remain intangible and unknowable to us, we are perceived, known in body and mind, permeated or avoided at will, prompted, pursued, persuaded, persecuted or pitied, by them!

This is a reflection aside from the general line of "Experiences in the Infinite," which, even to the most matter-of-fact, unimaginative reader, must offer new and wholesome views to the vastness of the universe, and of the power that orders it.

FINDINGS AT POMPEII.

ARCHÆOLOGISTS UNEARTH A MANSION OF STRANGE DESIGN.

Two Ladies Found Perfectly Preserved After Burial in Cinders and Lava for Nearly Two Thousand Years—Half the City Has Now Been Excavated.

It has been almost 140 years since the first stroke of the archæologist's pickaxe in the ruins of Pompeii, and there have been published thousands of books and pamphlets on the subject, yet, as a French archæologist once remarked: "However much is said about Pompeii there remains much to be said."

After many months of discouragingly-sterile explorations in these famous ruins, important new discoveries have been made. Another house has been found, whose architecture is considerably different from any yet unearthed. The parts so far restored are the peristyle or pillars surrounding the house, the main court with chambers on each side, and the bath and kitchen. The main entrance has not yet been found and is supposed to be at some distance on the so-called Street of Mercury. The peristyle has columns partly round and partly octagonal. The mosaic pavement of this mansion is very beautiful. The chambers are ornamented with frescoes, the most of them poor in design, with one exception which represents some of the adventures of Hercules. There are many other respects in which this house differs from the others so far uncovered. There seems to have been no prevailing style of architecture in the city, and one can discern reminiscences of Egypt, Greece and the Orient in the construction and decoration of the houses. Pompeii, a city without industry and without commerce, was chiefly a sort of watering place where the rich merchants of Italy came to live after they had made their fortunes or during the hot months. It had thus a cosmopolitan character and the ruins contain many a trace of the cultivated taste of its traveled inhabitants.

Of far more interest than the newly-discovered house are two bodies, which have just been dug up in another part of the city. They are the first found in the ruins in some time and are as perfect as they were on that fatal day in the year 79 A.D. when the city was swallowed up in the ashes and lava of Mt. Vesuvius. The bodies are those of a man and a woman and were found side by side. Except a certain contraction in the limbs of the man the bodies present a calm and peaceful appearance, and it is evident that death overtook them instantly and without warning.

The fact that they have been so perfectly preserved since within half a century from the time Christ lived on earth is explained by the enormous envelope of cinders which protected them through the centuries from the air. They are partly petrified, like most of the bodies found at Pompeii. They have been placed in a special museum.

That the dust and ashes which cover Herculaneum and Pompeii are the accumulations of more than one Vesuvian eruption is proved by the number of different layers, aggregating in some places as much as 15 feet. The comparatively few bodies found, and the almost entire absence of objects of great value show that most of the 20,000 inhabitants escaped and returned to bury their dead and recover their treasures. Less than half the city has been excavated.

A Friendship.

One of the pleasantest of friendship is that between a young and a middle-aged woman. (There are no old women nowadays). If the two women are of exactly the right sort, the friendship is almost an ideal one. There can be no jealousy. The elder woman is too old to be envious of the younger, either of her loves or her companionship. The younger feels the superiority of her youth too keenly to care for the regard cherished by the older for her contemporaries. But each possesses a charm to which the other returns with never-ceasing delight.

The older friend smiles over but rejoices in the freshness and ardor, the eager anticipations and daring impetuosity, of her companion. She speaks no word of discouragement. It is beautiful, this demanding youth, this splendid audacity, to which all earthly achievements are possible. It is the highest earthly wisdom to recognize that all this enthusiasm is needed for the lessons which divine wisdom shall teach.

And the younger woman, pouring out her hopes and expectations, her passionate longings and wistful imaginings, feels strongly the mellow graciousness which experience has brought. Dimly she wonders at the content that is always the most puzzling to the young, joyful heart. Contentment should only be found on mountain peaks, she thinks.

Yet the large-hearted charity which endures all things, believes all things, and hopes all things is an ever-refreshing surprise. Sometimes as she breathes its fragrance the vague question stirs: "Is it possible that this charity, this content of themselves, are attainments? Is it so? Can it be? Ah, no!"

No, not yet! For youth is the longing; for age, the knowledge that the longing was never meant to be satisfied here. Each is best for its own time. In such a friendship each grace finds its complement in the other.—Harper's Bazar.

The Earth's Population.

The latest estimates make the total population of the earth 1,440,000,000. Tis also set down that the languages spoken now number 3,000. The Lutheran Kirchenzeitung states that the Bible is now accessible to fully two-thirds of the human race. It is true that the Scriptures have been translated into not more than 187 languages, but those are the dominating tongues of the world, and through them Christianity reaches the bulk of mankind—or may do so. England and America are immeasurably ahead in the production of translators and translations.

SANDY AND HIS DOG.

An Instance of the Wonderful Intelligence of the Scotch Shepherd Dog.

Few people who have not witnessed the achievements of a Scottish shepherd dog are aware of what can be done by this intelligent animal. Some years ago I was in the Scottish Highlands, at a very little country village in Aberdeenshire, when during a long, wet evening the conversation turned on the dog and what he could do by help of training. Several wonderful stories were told by members of the party, each apparently striving to excel the others in the marvellousness of his narrative, one of the party being an old shepherd, who during the story-telling had said not a word, but sat listening, smoking and taking frequent sips of his whiskey and water. By and by, after an unusually heroic effort to outdo the rest had been made, he roused up, and in a broad Scotch brogue announced that his dog could actually perform feats more wonderful than anything that had been told. General interest was awakened, and someone asked him what his dog could do. He replied that if the gentlemen present would make it worth the trouble he would send his dog a mile and have him find a shilling which anyone of the company and himself would go and hide.

A small purse of six or eight shillings was at once made up, and the shepherd took a shilling from his pocket and asked some one to mark it. It was scratched with a knife, and with two of the company the shepherd started out, leaving his plaid and telling the dog Sandy to stay and watch the garment. Sandy looked long and anxiously after his master, when the latter departed, but stayed with the plaid. It was raining, as in the Scottish Highlands and nowhere else it can rain, in bucketsful at a time, but the shepherd and the committee trudged off with a lantern by an unfrequented path up the mountain side about a mile, or until the committee declared themselves satisfied, then raised a flat stone a few yards from the path, scooped out a few handfuls of earth and hid the shilling, replacing the earth and the stone. They came back to the inn and reported what they had done. The shepherd called Sandy and told him, "Go, Sandy, and find." By this time everybody in the party was anxious to see the thing done, but it was raining so hard that nobody cared to venture out. So Sandy started off by himself in the rain, while his master and the committee sat down to dry themselves before the fire. Time passed and no Sandy, and jokes began to be levelled at the shepherd, who said little save to express his utmost confidence in Sandy. "It will take him longer in the rain," he said once, and relapsed into silence. In about an hour and a half there was a scratch at the door. It was immediately opened, and in walked Sandy, as wet as a goose in May. He went straight to his master, who held out his hand, when Sandy laid the marked shilling in his palm. Of course Sandy and his master were the heroes of the evening after that, and when they left for home an hour later, Sandy had been stuffed with delicacies until he could hardly walk, and his master was "roarin' fou."

A Shakespearian Table.

Prof. Rolfe, the Shakespearian scholar, has counted the lines which the principal characters in Shakespeare's plays have to speak. His rule was to consider parts of lines, beginnings and endings of speeches. This is the result:

	Lines.
Hamlet has to speak	1,569
Richard III	1,161
Iago	1,117
Othello	888
Coriolanus	886
Timon	863
Antony (Cleopatra's)	829
Lear	770
Richard II	755
Brutus	727
Macbeth	705
Cleopatra	670
Prospero	665
Romeo	618
Petruchio	585
Touchstone	576
Imogen	541
Helen ("All's Well")	479
Isabella	436
Desdemona	380
Mistress Page	361
Viola	323
Julia ("Two Gentlemen")	323
Volumnia	315
Beatrice	309
Lady Macbeth	293
Katherine (in "The Shrew")	229
Miranda ("Tempest")	192
Perdita	158
Cordelia	115

Henry V., as King and Prince (in "Henry IV" and "Henry V") has 1,987 lines to speak, and Falstaff, in both parts of "Henry IV," and "Henry V," and in the "Merry Wives," has 1,805.

A DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

How to Avoid Wrinkles and Get Rid of Them when They Come.

It is every woman's right to improve her personal appearance if she can. Her face and hands have much to do with this.

Lines and wrinkles come upon the face without warning, and gradually at that. They are, as a rule, permanent when once formed, but it is possible to keep them at arm's length for many years. The lines and wrinkles of the face are simply the visible exponents of oft repeated muscular action, either through the expression of mental impressions, movement in conversation or the effects of heat and cold.

Temperature may cause facial lines which will be permanent, but the principal producer is muscular action. Any exhibition of emotion brings with it a wrinkling of the skin, and this wrinkling is localized. In one person it is apparent in the forehead, in another about the mouth; again, at the side of the nose or in front of the ears.

Age has but little to do with the formation of permanent lines in the face outside of those which are occasioned by the simple relaxation of the tissues incident to declining years.

In early years the childish expressions are usually those of pleasure or of grief. The latter are to be held at a distance to every possible extent, as they do more to make permanent furrows than all other influences combined.

For one who has facial lines and wrinkles there is a solace. A piece of Turkish towel, hot water and a moderate friction used every day may make many lines disappear.

Stub Ends of Thought.

History's heroes were selfish men.

Idle men are as great gossips as idle women.

Contentment makes pudding of cold potatoes.

Every man defends himself unconsciously.

Bachelors are the unbuttered bread of the world.

Writers are the only cooks who love to eat their own victuals.

If a man's ability were as great as his discontent, everybody would be a Napoleon.

The Best Fattening Weather.

The experiments of Prof. Sanborn, and others, have shown that neither the hot weather of summer nor the cold weather of winter is the best for fattening. The greatest gain from a certain amount of food is made, other things being equal, during the moderate winds of autumn. The hogs, however, may reach the most profitable age and size for fattening at some other season. This will be the case with fall litters. On the other hand, fall is the season at which spring litters, rightly managed, reach the age and size most favorable to fattening, and the large majority of pigs are littered in the spring. The many practical experiments in pig feeding prove that the most profitable age at which to market a hog is nine or ten months, at which age it can be made to weigh 250 to 300 pounds; and feeding to make this weight at this age is the most profitable. This feeding makes a steady, regular gain, moderately accelerated during six to eight weeks at the close. A common mistake is to make too abrupt a change in food that inaugurates the fattening process. This is in large part due to the previous feeding being too scant, the pigs being on a slow growth when they should grow fast.

The Desirable Size.

Is a large size always desirable? A Western writer says: "Randall said that carcass is the first point to be regarded, even in fine-wooled sheep, for on its form and constitution depends the health of the animal." That was a very true saying, and, while I admire large sheep, my experience has been that medium sized sheep generally have the best constitution, and they consume food in proportion to their size. Then, if three of medium size produce as much or more wool and mutton then two of large size, do they not pay equally as well? I fear that some of our sheepmen are running wild on size, as they did a few years ago on folds or wrinkles. Fineness, style, evenness of quality through the fleece, density and length of staple, are all very essential to constitute a good fleece. It is, and always has been admitted by fine-wool sheep breeders that a certain amount of yolk is necessary, and enough of the white or cream color to produce a dark surface is very desirable, but the yellow or beeswax gum is very objectionable. Although a quantity there may shear thirty or forty pounds, I have no use for him. The real intrinsic value is in the amount and quality of scoured wool produced by the sheep.

What Success Depends on.

The success of the bee business depends on cheapening the product. W. Z. Hutchinson says: In my opinion, the most promising field of labor is that of lessening the cost of honey. Honey is not a staple in the same sense that flour, meat and potatoes are. In proportion as prices of honey climb up, does the demand go down; and it is mostly in the devising of plans, methods, hives, appliances, etc., whereby the labor of producing honey may be lessened that beekeepers must look at present for their success. The invention of the bee-escape was right in line. Self-hives are pointing in the same direction. What is needed is to be able to place an apiary out a few miles, one out in another direction, another in a third, etc., and then have matters so arranged that one man can care for all of them. Or these same methods must allow a man to have an apiary at home, and be able to manage it by the use of a small part of his time, some other business taking the greater part. I believe that it is in this direction that bee-keeping talent should turn its energies.

Live Stock Notes.

Comfort is necessary in order to make the most out of feed.

Sprinkling carbolic acid through the bedding will maintain health.

If the colts are fed oats they will have a better framework or foundation.

Breeding back shows that types of animals are not so strongly fixed as they ought to be.

The principal objection to winter pork making is the fundamental expense to maintain animal heat.

Do not feed fattening rations to growing stock, or food adapted to the growth of bone and muscle to the fattening stock.

The hog will thrive on a greater quantity of food than any other farm animal, yet he needs a variety to keep him in good condition.

The best indications that lambs are getting sufficient nourishment is a well-rounded body and a clean face and bright clean wool.

In many cases where corn must be fed to young pigs it will pay to soak twelve hours before feeding.—Live Stock Indicator.

A Good Word for the Tiger.

The tiger is not such a very great misfortune to the neighborhood where he happens to have fixed his abode. His chase gives pleasure, excitement and exercise to the many hard-worked officials, whose lives would be those of uninterrupted routine were it not for this recreation. It is also of great assistance to the district officials, as it makes them much better acquainted with the people under their charge, and they get to know out-of-the-way places which, but for this sport, they would never have visited.

The tiger is a very necessary evil in India, and were it not for him, deer and wild boar would increase to such numbers that the cultivation of the land would become an immense hardship, and almost an impossibility; he keeps them within bounds, and relieves the ryots from watching their fields by night in the unhealthy localities.

We are accustomed in England to hear constant war preached against this animal for its total extermination; but this ought only to be in cases of the destructive cattle-killer or man-eater, and these ought to be got rid of at any cost. The villagers are always extremely careful of their good cattle, watching them well and keeping them grazing on the border of fields where they are working, and would be very sorry if the tiger were exterminated; of course they themselves are often carried off by man-eaters. But tigers of this class are luckily very scarce.

Tigers are still numerous in the State of Mysore, and panthers have often been killed in the city itself quite recently. I believe that in Mysore the largest tigers in India are to be found. Some have been killed quite lately by sportsmen measuring nearly ten feet six inches from the nose to the tip of the tail. There are two kept by the Maharajah in the court-yard of his cattle stables that measure very little short of that.—From "Tiger-Hunting in Mysore," by R. Caton Woodville, in Harper's Magazine for October.

God gave us hearts to love with. He never meant us to use a mark in the expression of our best feelings.

Self-knowledge is of loving deeds the child.

Beat carpets on the wrong side first.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Perry, editor of the Souris Plaindealer, was in Brandon last week.

Mr. James B. Cassabers, of Wawanesa, paid a visit to the city last week.

Mr. H. C. Clay and Mr. S. A. Young, of the Reporter, paid a visit to Brandon, last week.

Mr. Fred Grundy, who has been in Toronto for some time, returned to the city last week.

Mr. R. R. Hyson, Indian Agent at Fort Pelly, has been visiting his brother, Ald. Halpin.

Senator Kirchhoffer returned to Ottawa last week, after a visit of two weeks to his home in the city.

Mr. Bert McKenzie left for Glenboro, last week to assist in organizing a Y. M. C. A. in that village.

Cord wood is coming in rapidly by the Northern Pacific Railway. They are running an extra train a day.

Miss Ella Madden arrived in Brandon last week. She intends to take a course of bookkeeping at the Academy.

Mrs. Ross Halpin and her children, who have been paying a visit to Mrs. N. J. Halpin, returned home last week.

The treasurer of the Hospital wishes to acknowledge the receipt of $73.00 from the ladies of Oak Lake. The proceeds of the hospital ball.

A spring stock show will be held at Douglas, on Thursday, April 6th. We understand arrangements are being made to have this a fine exhibition.

A lodge of the Sons of England will be opened on Friday evening next by Canon Cowie, District Deputy. It is expected that quite a large number will be initiated.

Mr. William Turnbull, a farmer residing near Harney, died very suddenly. He had been visiting a neighbors and was in the act of leading up his horse when he dropped dead.

Brown and Mitchell, hardware merchants, are now in the store lately occupied by Johnston & Co. The store has been thoroughly renovated and very handsomely fitted up.

W. Grundy & Co. have succeeded in arranging with the London Tess concert company, to give a concert in this city on March 29th. This is expected to be an exceptionally a treat.

A mass meeting of farmers will be held at Douglas, on Saturday, this week, at 10 o'clock, to consider the resolutions passed at the mass meeting here some days ago, in the way of tariff reductions.

The services in St. Matthews church on Wednesday and Friday evenings are better attended now than ever before. The Sunday school choir are in charge of the music on Wednesday evenings.

The Patrons of Industry held a convention in the city last week. A very large number of the Patrons were in attendance and a very strong resolution condemning the present tariff was passed.

A concert is to be given on Friday next, at Alexander in aid of the Hospital. Tickets only 25 cents. If the weather is fine a large number of persons intend driving. Sleighing will be the order of the night.

Mrs. J. A. Christie and her daughter Miss Ella returned from Ontario, last week. We are sorry to state that neither Mrs. Christie nor her daughter are in very good health. Mrs. Christie suffering from over exertion and anxiety in regard. Miss Ella, who has not as yet entirely recovered.

A surprise party took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McLean 5th street, on Wednesday of last week. About forty of their friends were present to bid Mr. McLean and his wife good-bye before leaving Brandon. Mr. and Mrs. McLean leave here in about ten days for Edmonton, were in future they will reside.

Mr. S. A. Bedford, manager of the experimental farm was at the Leland house, Winnipeg last Sunday. He has been attending a meeting of the Douglas cheese factory patrons and read a papers on "Fodder plants suitable for dairy cows." He was to go through the Morris district were he will read papers before the institute meetings.

S. H. Bower & Co. have moved from their store on Rosser to the one lately occupied by Mr. Whitelaw. Mr. Bower is opening up an entirely new stock of goods and it is his intention to cater for the public with even a higher class, and larger amount of goods than he has had heretofore. The public should give his new store a call.

The Collegiate literary society on Friday last, held its regular meeting: Mr. Fraser was elected President and Miss Morrison vice-president for the coming month. The principal feature of the programme was the debate: resolved that the colonies are an advantage to Great Britain. Mr. McTavish and Mr. Roes led the affirmative. The negative had Mr. Hornebrook seconded by Mr. Arnett to defend it. Reading by Miss Baynton and Mr. McKenzie were greatly applauded.

At the annual meeting of Brandon county L. O. L. held at Carbury, Feb. 14, the following officers were elected for county officers for 1893:

Bro	D H Watson	County Master.
"	D Wright	D C M.
"	W J Williams	Chap.
"	G A Graham	C O Sectry.
"	John Kyle	Treas.
"	J Ewitt	D of C.
"	Wm Morgan	Sectry.
"	S Gallaway	D C L.
"	Geo Thompson	D C L.

The next meeting of the County Lodge will be held in Brandon.

Our Souris correspondent wired us yesterday that the tariff reform resolutions, which were adopted at the mass meeting here last week, were adopted at the mass meeting there Tuesday by a unaminous vote. There was a very large attendance. If they carry it throughout the province, as they will, if they are wise, the results will be unaminous.

The Edith Ross Co. were greeted by a full house on Friday last. As an all round performance theirs was a decided success. The principal features of the entertainment were however, the violin playing of Miss Roade, the dancing of Miss McNeil and the humorous singing of Mr. Lounsden. These in their respective parts are hard to beat. Messrs. Shearer and Black are good all round singers, but not enough superior to many in reasonably sized towns to call for especial mention. Miss Thomas has a good mellow suprano voice, but we cannot say that all her selections were the best for it. Miss Ross has a very strong musical voice very similar to that of Jennie Watson, and readily fills the largest halls, but strange to say did not make a success of "Caller Herrin," though she did much better in "Loch lomond," and other plaintive pieces. All round, however, they gave a good entertainment, and one that may be patronized by the very best society.

ERMINIE.

"Erminie," a comic opera is to be presented by the Brandon Operatic and Dramatic Society, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 8th, 9th and 10th of March, in the Opera house, in aid of the Hospital. As the caste in the main is similar to that of last year in the "Mikado," it promises to be a rich treat and there is no doubt that our best talent will be so well appreciated that the house will be crowded each night. The following is the caste:

Marquis de Pouvert ..... A. R. Irwin.
Chevalier de Brabazon ..... F. Cranston.
Ernest, Viscount de Brissac ... T. Sharp.
Eugene (engaged to Erminie) S. B. Lowes.
Capt. Delauney ..... R. P. Davis.
Sergeant ..... Rowan Johnston.
Dufois (inn keeper) ..... W. Summers.
Simon (waiter) ..... C. H. Baldrey.
Ravennes } escpd convicts } S. W. McInnis.
Cadeaux } } H. T. Munn.
Erminie ..... Mrs. W. A. Macdonald.
Cerise (Erminie's friends) Miss Lena Lee.
Princess de Grampanseaux .... Mrs. Dunst.
Javotte (maid) ..... Miss Lee.
Marie (village belle) ..... Mrs. Cameron.

CURLING.

The curling match at Portage la Prairie between 3 rinks of the Portage and 3 of Brandon, resulted in a victory by the home team. The score of the different rinks was:

Brandon.		Portage.	
F. Torrance	14	W. H. Cooper	17
A. E. Phillips	10	Jos. Robertson	25
A. Kell	15	W. H. Tredeaven	21
Total	39		63

It appears that some further evidence has been received by the Dept. of Justice in the Chisholm case, so notorious in Winnipeg a year ago. Effort is being made to secure his release.

ROUNTHWAITE.

ROUNTHWAITE, Feb. 20.—We are having a rather milder spell now, to-day there has been a complete thaw.

The trains are running very regularly on this branch and so far they have kept splendid time, only having been late about twice.

Mr. James Martin Sr. died at his residence on Saturday night, at 12 o'clock. Mr. Martin will be much missed in the district being well known and highly respected. He leaves a widow and family to mourn his loss. We take this opportunity of expressing our heartfelt sympathy with them in their bereavement.

Rev. H. Dransfield will deliver a lecture on Wednesday evening, subject: "Is there any good in going to church." All are cordially invited.

Rev. T. R. Shearer delivered a sermon last Sunday in which he placed drinking, card playing and dancing on equal terms, and some of his hearers rather resented the allusion.

There is some talk of a dance being held here shortly.

There is a rumor to the effect that we are to have a pool table here and a sample room, for commercial travellers. The last named will be an acquisition.

Cruel Treatment.

Charitably disposed citizens, aided by a grant from the relief fund of the city council, have been interested the past few days in assisting a poor woman, with a large family of small boys and girls, to reach the husband and father in New York. The family have been in straightened circumstances for some time, and were supplied with provisions from neighbors and occasional help from the city relief officer. She was in arrears for rent, and a cold process was pursued by the lannlord to eject her from the house. There were only a few articles of furniture and a small stove, which could not be siezed, as the Exemption act stepped in and held the landlord at bay. However, he evidenely was determined to regain possession, and to effect this visited the premises on Saturday, so the woman informed a friend who had helped her, and poured a pail of water on the few embers in the stove and also a quantity of water over the bed clothes, compelling the poor woman and children to seek shelter and warmth with neighbors, or freeze to death, as they had no dry material to rekindle the fire nor could the bed clothes be utilized to wrap about the younger members of the family.

NOTICE.

THE General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Brandon Electric Light Co. (Limited) will be held in the office of the Company, Brandon, on the 28th day of March, 1893 at 8 o.clock p. m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the past year, to elect Directors for the next ensuing year, and for all other general business relating to the management of the Company's affairs.

716 1m D. M. WALKER, PRESIDENT.